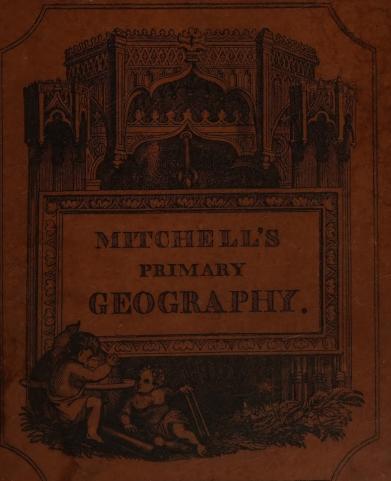
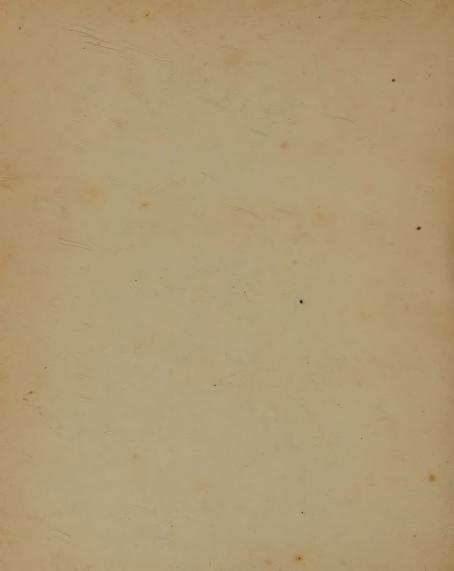
TRIED REVISED EDITION.



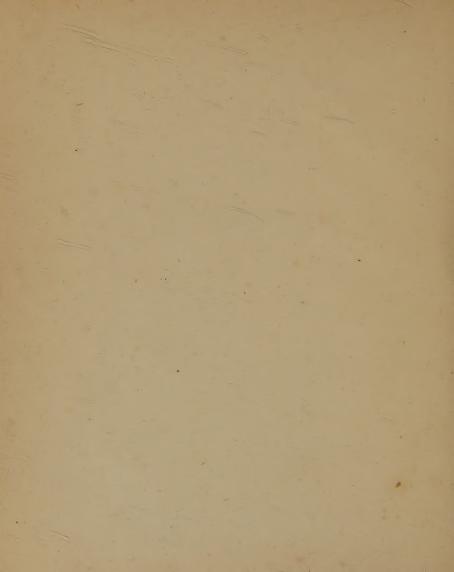
THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

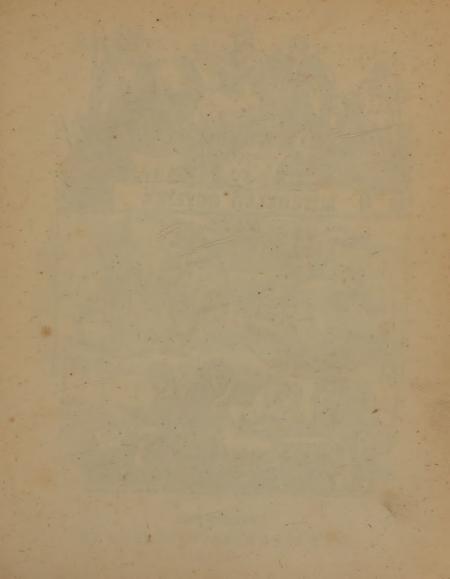


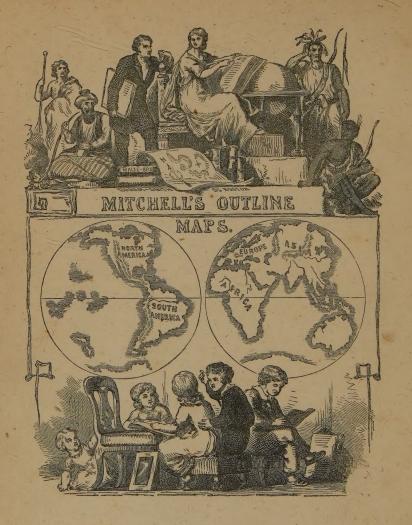
Mily Emily Wolcott Extention Cr. 11. 1836











THIRD REVISED EDITION.

MITCHELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

AN

EASY INTRODUCTION

TO THE

STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY:

DESIGNED FOR THE

INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN

IN SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.



ILLUSTRATED BY

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS,

AND

FOURTEEN COLOURED MAPS.

BY S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL.

PHILADELPHIA:

THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT & CO. 1853.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE THIRD REVISED EDITION.

THE publishers of MITCHELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY take pleasure in presenting the New Edition to their numerous patrons, as the most improved and complete that has been published. It is now printed from new plates, the fourth set stereotyped for the work since its first appearance twelve years ago, within which period more than a million copies have been circulated.

Every department of the BOOK has been thoroughly examined and revised. In the text such changes and additions have been made as were necessary from the lapse of time and the advancement of geographical science, since the second revision in the year 1849, preserving at the same time the original style and arrangement of the matter.

The MAPS of the present edition have been carefully revised and improved: the questions also connected with them are materially simplified, various redundancies have been suppressed, and the whole of this department of the work rendered, it is believed, less difficult for the pupil to comprehend than before.

Nearly all the ENGRAVINGS are enlarged and retouched, and several new and interesting designs are added; to render their future appearance more uniform, advantage has been taken of the new art of Electro-Metallurgy to change the material from type-metal to copper, which imparts, it is well known, a neater and clearer impression than any other substance used in typography.

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1852, by
S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,
In the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

PREFACE.

The following work is designed as a first book of Geography, to be used in the instruction of children in Families and Schools, as soon as they can spell and read with facility. The Author has endeavoured to render it simple in arrangement, and easy of comprehension. He has also aimed at making the descriptive matter characteristic and concise; to embody it in short sentences and paragraphs, and in plain English, without being trifling or childish.

The author has connected with the Geographical Lessons a brief history of the various quarters of the globe, and a somewhat fuller one of the United States. The study of history is so closely connected with that of Geography, that neither can be well understood without a knowledge of the other. It is believed that the introduction of these historical lessons will add much to the interest of the work, and assist in forming in the pupil the habit of associating historical reading with geographical description.

The Engravings are nearly all from original designs, and have been introduced more with reference to illustrating remarkable objects, or circumstances connected with the countries to which they are attached, than for the purposes of mere ornament. The Maps are plain and distinct, neatly coloured, and specially adapted to the text, containing all the prominent places therein mentioned.

The introduction of moral and religious sentiments into books designed for the instruction of young persons, is calculated to improve the heart, and elevate and expand the youthful mind; accordingly, wherever the subject has admitted of it, such observations have been made as tend to illustrate the excellence of the Christian religion, the advantages of correct moral principles, and the superiority of enlightened institutions.

The Lessons on Astronomy, at the close of this little work, may lead the youthful mind to contemplate the universe, of which our earth is but a part, and thus form an easy introduction to a knowledge of the most sublime and imposing science that can be presented to the Pupil. The lessons are plain and easy. They are made as free as possible from abstruse terms, and contain descriptions of a few of the most familiar and striking objects connected with Astronomy.

(5)

ADDRESS TO THE PUPIL.

My young Friend:—By studying this little book with attention, you will learn many things that will please and instruct you; you will read about the country we live in, and what grows in it, how it is divided, and what rivers and mountains it contains.

You will also learn a great deal about other countries, and the people that live in them: you will be taught where tea, coffee, and sugar come from, and what parts of the earth furnish us with oranges, pine-apples, figs, almonds, and raisins.

An account of these things is called Geography, a word which signifies a description of the surface of the earth. This kind of knowledge is so necessary, that those who are not acquainted with it are reckoned very ignorant.

Little boys and girls, although they may never have been away from home, can, by reading this and other books of the same kind that the Author has published for their instruction, tell about the people, the animals, the mountains and rivers of all the countries in the world.

Many young persons are well acquainted with Geography; they obtain, in consequence, the respect and esteem of those who are older than themselves, and are at the same time regarded with pleasure and satisfaction by their parents and friends.

PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON 1.

OF THE CARDINAL POINTS.

In studying Geography, the first thing you must learn is, which way North, South, East, and West lie: These are called the Cardinal, or principal points of the compass.



SOUTH.

The sun rises 'in the East, and sets in the West. Now if you extend your arms straight out from your body, and point with the right hand to the East, the west will be 'on your left hand, the North will be before you, and the South behind you.

(7)

These things you must try to understand; for unless you are acquainted with the Cardinal points, you will not be able to tell in what direction different countries lie from each other.

Now answer the following Questions: you will find them easy, as the words which form the answers are printed in a different type, and numbered to correspond with the questions.

- Q. 1. Which are the Cardinal, or principal points of the compass?
- Q. 2. Where does the sun rise? Q. 3. Where does the sun set?
- Q. 4. If you point with your right hand to the east, where will the west be?
- Q. 5. Where will the north be? Q. 6. Where will the south be?

LESSON 2.

OF THE EARTH.

QUESTION. What do mankind inhabit?

Answer. The surface of the earth.

Q. What does the earth form?

A. A part of the universe.

Q. Of what does the universe consist?

A. Of the heavens and the earth.

Q. What do the heavens comprise?

A. The vast space around the earth, which contains the sun, moon, and stars.

Q. Who made the universe?

A. God, the Creator of all things.

'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—GEN. i. 1.

Q. By what other names is the earth called?

A. The World, and the Globe.

LESSON 3.

OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH

- Q. What is the earth?
- A. One of the planets.
- Q. Of what does the surface of the earth consist?
- A. Land and water.
- Q. How much of the earth's surface consists of land?
- A. About one-fourth part.
- Q. How much more water than land is there?
- A. Three times as much.
- Q. What is the chief part of the water on the earth called?
- A. The sea, or ocean.

For the purpose of being more easily understood, different parts of the water are called by different names, as you will learn in the next lesson.

- Q. Are the waters of the sea salt or fresh?
- A. They are salt.
- Q. What part of the waters on the earth are fresh?
- A. Lakes and rivers have generally fresh water.

There are a few lakes and rivers whose waters are salt.



View of the Ocean.

LESSON 4.

OF THE WATER ON THE EARTH.

- Q. What are constantly sailing on the sea?
- A. Ships, steamers, and other kinds of vessels.
- Q. By what names are different portions of the water on the earth called?
- A. Oceans, Seas, Bays, Gulfs, and Straits.
- Q. What is an Ocean?
- A. A vast extent of salt water.
- Q. What is a sea?

- A. A body of water smaller than an ocean, and nearly surrounded by land.
 - Q. What is a Gulf or Bay?
 - A. A body of water extending into the land.
 - Q. What is a Strait?
 - A. A narrow passage, connecting different bodies of water.
 - Q. What is a lake?
 - A. A body of water surrounded by land.



LESSON 5. OF RIVERS.

Q. What is a river?

A. A large stream of water.

Rivers are formed of small streams flowing from Springs among the mountains and hills. These small streams are called Brooks, Creeks, and Rivulets.

The Map above will show the source or head spring of a river, and how rivulets, brooks, creeks, and other branches, flow into rivers.

- Q. Of what are rivers formed?
- Q. What are these small streams called?
- Q. Into what do rivers generally flow, or empty their waters?
- A. Into the sea, but some rivers flow into lakes and other rivers.

- Q. How are rivers useful?
- A. They water and fertilize the earth.

Many steamboats and other vessels navigate rivers, and also lakes: they are used as on the sea, in conveying travellers and produce from one place to another.

- Q. How is the vast body of water on the earth restrained from overflowing the land?
- A. By the power of the Almighty, who, in the beginning, separated the land from the water.

"And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together into one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so."—GEN. i. 9.

LESSON 6.

OF THE LAND.

- Q. How is the land on the surface of the earth diversified?
- A. By mountains and valleys, hills and plains.
- Q. How is the land on the earth divided?
- A. Into Continents, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, and Islands.
- Q. What is a Continent?
- A. A great body of land, containing many countries.
- Q. How many Continents are there?
- A. Two, the Eastern and Western.
- Q. What does the Eastern Continent contain?
- A. Europe, Asia, and Africa.
- Q. What does the Western Continent contain?
- A. North America and South America.

LESSON 7.

DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

- Q. What is the Eastern Continent often called?
- A. The Old World.
- Q. What is the Western Continent often called?
- A. The New World.

The Western Continent is called the New World, because it has not been so long known as the Eastern Continent.

- Q. What is a Peninsula?
- A. A tract of land nearly surrounded by water.
- Q. What is an Isthmus?
- A. A narrow tract of land which joins a Peninsula to a Continent.
 - Q. What is an Island?
 - A. A tract of land entirely surrounded by water.
 - Q. What is an Archipelago?.
 - A. A sea interspersed with many islands.
 - Q. What is a Cape?
 - A. A point of land extending into the sea.

LESSON 8.

OF MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Q. What is a Mountain?

A. A tract of land raised up to a great height.

Some mountains are a hundred times higher than the highest house you ever saw, and their summits are always covered with ice and snow.



Mountains, Hills, Volcano, Plains, Valley.

- Q. What is a Volcano?
- A. A mountain, which casts out fire, smoke, and melted lava from its interior.
 - Q. What is a hill?
- A. A portion of land raised up, but not so high as a mountain.
 - Q. What is a Valley?
 - A. A tract of country situated between hills or mountains.
 - Q. What is a Plain?
 - A. A portion of country nearly flat or level.
 - Q. What is a Desert?
 - A. A plain covered with sand



A Picture of one side of the Earth.

LESSON 9.

SHAPE AND SIZE OF THE EARTH.

You must now learn something about the shape and size of the earth, and how it moves.

By the picture you perceive that 'it is round, like a ball or an orange. 'America is on one side, and 'Europe, Asia and Africa are on the other side.

- Q. 1. What is the shape of the Earth?
- Q. 2. What is said of America?
 - Q. 3. What is said of Europe, Asia and Africa?

- Q. What is the circumference of the earth?
- A. About twenty-five thousand miles.
- Q. What is the diameter of the earth?
- A. Almost eight thousand miles.



The engraving will show you that the circumference of a body is the distance round the outside, and the diameter is the length of a line through the centre, or middle part.

The extent around the earth is so great, that if a bird were to fly at the rate of a mile in a minute, it would take about seventeen days and nights for the bird to come round to the place from which it started.

*The earth is all the time turning round and round; it never stops, but rolls like an immense ball through the heavens, surrounded on every side *by the sky and stars.

- Q. 4. What is said of the earth?
- Q. 5. By what is the earth surrounded on every side?

LESSON 10.

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

- Q. How many motions has the earth, and what are they?
- A. Two; the daily and the yearly.
- Q. What is the daily motion of the earth?
- A. That in which it turns round every day.
- Q. What is the yearly motion of the earth?
- A. That in which it moves round the sun, once every year.
- Q. What is produced by the daily motion of the earth?
- A. Day and night.

- Q. What is produced by the yearly motion of the earth?
- A. A change of seasons.
- Q. What is a change of seasons?
- A. The change from winter to spring, from spring to summer, from summer to autumn, and from autumn to winter again.

In winter, in some sections of the country, the earth is covered with ice and snow. In spring the flowers are in blossom. Summer is the warm season of the year. In autumn, or fall, the flowers and plants decay, and the leaves drop from the trees.

LESSON 11.

OF CLIMATE, ETC.

In some parts of the earth the climate, or weather, is very warm; in some it is extremely cold, and the ground is all the time covered with ice and snow. In other parts the weather is mild and pleasant.

The warmest regions of the earth are 'near the Equator.' The coldest regions are 'near the Poles. The most pleasant, or temperate regions, are 'within the temperate Zones.

- Q. 1. Where are the warmest regions of the earth?
- Q. 2. Where are the coldest regions of the earth?
- Q. 3. Where are the most pleasant, or temperate regions?

On the Map of the World you will learn where the warm, the cold, and the temperate regions of the earth are situated.

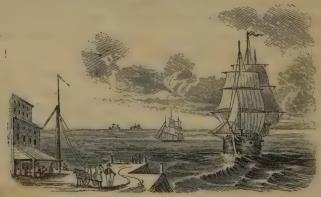
Among the principal nations of the earth, nearly all the people are employed in 'Agriculture, Manufactures, or Commerce.

The farmer is employed in agriculture, or farming; he raises *wheat, corn, and other grains.

The manufacturer makes ⁶cloth, leather, paper, and many other articles; nearly every thing that is made, is the work of manufacturers or mechanics.

In commerce, or trade, 'the productions of one country are exchanged for those of another. Our merchants send their ships laden with cotton, flour, fish, &c., and exchange these articles with the people of other parts of the world, for coffee, sugar, tea, pepper, &c.

- Q. 4. In what are nearly all the people employed?
- Q. 5. What does the farmer raise?
- Q. 6. What does the manufacturer make?
- Q. 7. What is done in commerce, or trade?



Here is a picture of a ship coming from a distant country, perhaps from China, and laden with tea; or from South America, with coffee; or possibly she is from Spain, and brings oranges, raisins, and almonds.

You must remember what is said of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, for they are often spoken of.

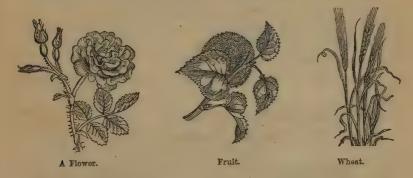
LESSON 12.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH.

The earth is inhabited by many millions of human beings, and also by a vast number of animals of different kinds, comprising, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects. The Vegetable and Mineral productions are likewise various and important.

Q. What are Vegetable productions?

A. Flowers, fruit, wheat, corn, coffee, tea, and other articles, that grow out of the earth.



Q. What are Mineral productions?

A. The various kinds of stones, with lime, coal, gold, silver, iron, lead, and many other things, that are dug out of the ground.

Gold and silver are called the precious metals, because they are the most valuable: nearly all our money is made of gold and silver.

- Q. Which are some of the principal Beasts?
- A. The Elephant, Lion, Tiger, Bear, Horse, and Ox.



A Beast.



A Bird.

Horses, Cows, Dogs, and Cats, are met with in nearly all parts of the earth, and are called domestic, or tame animals. The Lion is found only in Africa, the Tiger in Asia, and the Grisly Bear in America. These are wild animals, and are very fierce and dangerous.

- Q. Mention some of the principal Birds.
- A. The Ostrich, Eagle, Pelican, Turkey, and common fowl.
 - Q. Mention some of the principal Fishes.
 - A. The Shark, Swordfish, Salmon, Cod, and Shad.



Fishes.



- Q. Mention some of the principal Reptiles.
- A. Alligators, Lizards, Snakes, Toads, and Frogs.





Q. Mention some of the principal Insects.

A. Butterflies, Bees, Spiders, Musquitoes, and Ants.

LESSON 13.

OF THE PEOPLE THAT INHABIT THE EARTH.

- Q. From whom are the people that inhabit the earth descended?
- A. Our first parents, Adam and Eve.
- Q. In whose image was man created?
- A. In the image and after the likeness of God.
- So God created man after his own image. Gen. i. 27.
- Q. How do the various races of men differ?
- A. Some are white, like ourselves; and others are yellow, red, brown, or black.
 - Q. In what other respects do nations differ from each other?
- A. In the language they speak, the dress they wear, and in the food they eat.

The principal nations of white complexion are the ¹Europeans, and their descendants: the yellow race comprises the

'Chinese, and some other nations: the red the 'American Indians: the brown the 'Malays, and the black the 'Negroes.

- Q. 1. Which are the principal nations of white or yellow complexion?
- Q. 2. Which are the principal nations of red, brown, or black complexion?



Native of Java.



Ashantee Chief.



Persian Woman.

You perceive by the pictures how differently other nations dress from us, and also from one another. The native of Java has the upper part of his body naked: the Ashantee chief has but little clothing; while the Persian woman is almost entirely covered by her dress.

LESSON 14.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

The Continents, Oceans, Peninsulas, Islands, &c. that you have been learning about are called 'Natural Divisions, because they were made by the Creator; but Empires, King

doms, Republics, &c., are called ²Political Divisions. They were established by men for the purposes of government.

- Q. 1. What are Continents, Oceans, Peninsulas, &c., called?
- Q. 2. What are Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, &c., called
- Q. What is an Empire?
- A. A country usually governed by an Emperor
- Q. What is a Kingdom?
- A. A country usually governed by a King.

Emperors and kings are also called Monarchs and Sovereigns. The wife of an Emperor is called an Empress; the wife of a King is called a Queen.

- Q. What is a Republic?
- A. A country whose Chief Magistrate, or President, is elected by the people.
 - Q. What is a Nation?
 - A. A distinct body of people, as the English nation, the French nation.
 - Q. What is a City?
 - A. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

In a more strict sense, a city is a collective body of inhabitants incorporated and governed by particular officers, as a mayor and aldermen.

- Q. What are Towns?
- A. Collections of houses and inhabitants; generally smaller than cities.
 - Q. What is the seat of government of a state or country?
 - A. The place where the body meet who make its laws.
 - Q. What is it called?
 - A. The Capital.

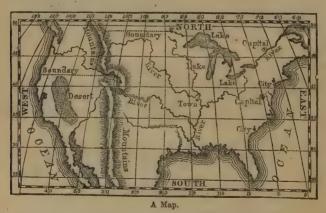
LESSON 15.

OF MAPS.

To understand the true position of the different countries on the globe, it will be necessary to study the Maps attentively.

A Map is 'a representation of the whole, or a part of the earth's surface: it exhibits 'the form or shape of Continents, Oceans, Islands, Lakes, &c., and also shows 'where Rivers, Mountains, Cities and Towns are situated.

- Q. 1. What is a Map?
- Q. 2. What does a Map exhibit?
- Q. 3. What does a Map show?



The top part of a Map is North, the bottom is South, the right hand side is East, and the left hand side is West.

The map before you represents the United States, or the country we

live in. You perceive that Oceans, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, Boundaries, Cities, and Towns, are shown on it.

Now point out on the Map, North-South-East-West.

Point out the Oceans—the Lakes—the Mountains—the Desert.

Point out the Boundaries.

The Boundaries are shown by the dotted lines that separate one country from another, as the United States from Mexico.

Point out the Capitals—the Cities—the Towns.

The lines that cross the map, from one side to the other, are called Lines of Latitude, or Parallels, and show the distances, in degrees, north or south of the Equator.

The lines that extend from the top to the bottom of the map are lines of Longitude, or Meridians, and show the distances east or west from a first Meridian.

When you come to study other maps, you will see how Islands, Gulfs, Bays, Peninsulas, &c., are represented.

Hereafter the Questions will be found at the bottom of the same pages as the Lessons to which they are attached.

LESSON 16.

GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

The earth contains five grand divisions. These are. ¹America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica.

America, or the Western Continent, comprises ²North America and South America. It contains nearly a third part of the land on the surface of the globe.

³Europe, Asia, and Africa are connected with each other and form the Eastern Continent. These divisions contain three-fifths of the land surface of the earth.

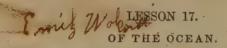
QUESTIONS.—1. What are the grand divisions of the earth? 2. What does America comprise? 3. What forms the Eastern continent? 4. What

Europe is *the smallest of the grand divisions, yet it contains the most powerful nations. The people of Europe are called *Europeans.

Asia is 'the largest grand division, and contains more than one half of the population of the earth. The inhabitants are called 'Asiatics.

Africa is *the least known division of the earth. The chief part of the inhabitants are black, and are called *Africans, or Negroes.

Oceanica consists ¹⁰entirely of islands, situated in the Pacific Ocean. It was the last discovered division of the world, and has the smallest number of inhabitants.



The water on the surface of the globe comprises 'the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Northern and the Southern Oceans. These are all connected with each other, and form one vast sea or ocean.

The Eastern and Western Continents are separated from each other ²by the Pacific Ocean on the one side, and the Atlantic Ocean on the other.

is Europe? 5. What are the people called? 6. What is Asia? 7. What are the inhabitants called? 8 What is Africa? 9. What are the inhabitants called? 10. Of what does Oceanica consist?

QUESTIONS.—1. What does the water on the globe comprise? 2. How are the Eastern and Western Continents separated? 3. Between what

The Indian Ocean flows between ³Africa and Australia. The Northern Ocean occupies ⁴the most northerly parts of the earth. The Southern Ocean occupies ⁵the most southerly parts of the earth.

⁶Whales, seals, turtles, and other marine animals, with numerous Fishes, are found in the Ocean; a great variety of Plants also grow in its waters, some of which rise from a depth of more than two hundred feet.



A Seal.



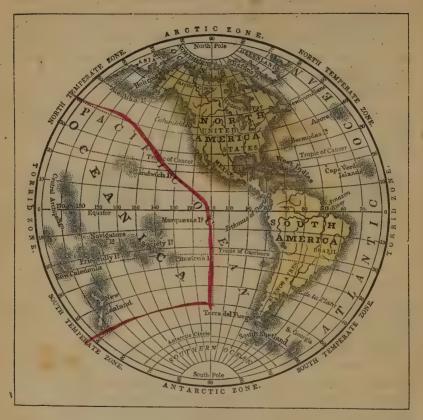
A Turtle

The ocean is preserved pure 'by its saltness and constant motion. When ships are tossed by raging tempests on its waters, it exhibits one of the most striking proofs of the weakness of man, and the power of Omnipotence.

By means of the Ocean, we are enabled *to visit foreign countries. If we wish to see any part of Europe, we can be conveyed across the Atlantic Ocean in one of the splendid Steamships which sail between the United States and England, in from ten to twelve days.

countries does the Indian Ocean flow? 4. What does the Northern Ocean occupy? 5. What does the Southern Ocean occupy? 6. What are found in the ocean? 7. How is the Ocean preserved pure? 8. What does the Ocean enable us to do?

No. 1.-WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



LESSON 18.

THE Map on the upper part of the page represents the Western Hemisphere. The word Hemisphere signifies half of a sphere or globe. The Western Hemisphere contains North America, South America, and part of Oceanica.

(28)

Point out, on the Map, North America—South America—Oceanica. The two first divisions form America, or the Western Continent.

Point out the Pacific Ocean—Atlantic Ocean—Northern Ocean—Southern Ocean.

What Ocean is north of America? Nn.—What is south? Sn.—What Ocean is east? Ac.—What west? Pc.

Point out, on the Map, the Equator—the Arctic Circle—the Antarctic Circle—the Tropic of Cancer—the Tropic of Capricorn.

These are imaginary lines encircling different parts of the earth.

Point out the North Pole -- South Pole.

The North Pole is the northern extremity of the earth: the South Pole is the southern extremity.

All that part of the earth situated between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole, is the North Frigid Zone. That part situated between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole, is the South Frigid Zone.

The Frigid Zones are the coldest parts of the earth: the ground within their limits is covered nearly all the year with ice and snow.

That part of the earth situated between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle, is the North Temperate Zone. That part situated between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic circle, is the South Temperate Zone.

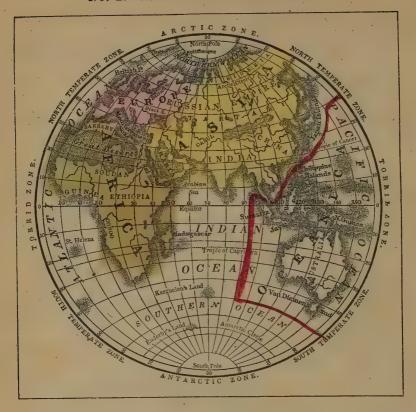
In the Temperate Zones the weather is generally mild and pleasant, or temperate—hence the name.

That part of the earth situated on both sides of the Equator, and between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, is the Torrid Zone.

The Torrid Zone is the warmest part of the earth. Here ice and snow are never seen, except on the tops of the highest mountains.

Point out, upon the Map, the North Frigid Zone—the South Frigid Zone—the North Temperate Zone—the South Temperate Zone—the Torrid Zone.

In which Zones are the coldest parts of the earth? Where is the weather generally mild and pleasant? Which Zone is the warmest part of the earth?



LESSON 19.

No. 2 is a Map of the Eastern Hemisphere, or eastern half of the earth. This Hemisphere includes the Eastern Continent, and part of Oceanica.

the same of the sa

Point out, on the Map, Europe—Asia—Africa—Oceanica. The first three of these divisions form the Eastern Continent.

Point out the Atlantic Ocean—Pacific Ocean—Northern Ocean—Southern Ocean—Indian Ocean. All these Oceans, except the last, are parts of the oceans of the same name that are in the Western Hemisphere.

Point out the North Pole—South Pole. These are the same that are on the Map of the Western Hemisphere. The earth contains but one North Pole, and one South Pole.

Point out the Arctic Circle—Antarctic Circle—Tropic of Cancer—Tropic of Capricorn. These are parts of the lines of the same names that are on the Map of the Western Hemisphere. They all pass round the earth, and show the boundaries of the Frigid and Temperate Zones; and also of the Torrid Zone.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

Latitude is distance from the Equator either North or South. All places north of the Equator are said to be in North Latitude, all south of it in South Latitude.

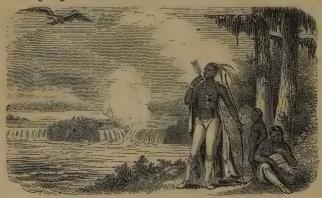
Longitude is distance East and West from any given Meridian. Meridians are the lines on this map running north and south. The Meridian from which Longitude is reckoned on this map is the one marked 0, directly under the word Guinea. All places East of this line are said to be in East Longitude, all west of it in West Longitude.

What is Latitude?—In what Latitude are places north of the Equator said to be in?—In what south? What is Longitude? Point out the Meridian from which Longitude is reckoned on this map.—In what Longitude are places east of it?—In what, places west? In what Latitude is Europe? Nh.—In what Latitude is Australia? Sh.—In what Longitude is Asia? Et.—In what Longitude is St. Helena? Wt.

LESSON 20.*

AMERICA.

- 1. AMERICA, or the Western Continent, comprises North America and South America. It contains the largest rivers and lakes in the world, and also many high mountains.
- 2. The population of America consists of *Indians*, *Whites*, and *Negroes*. The Indians are the native, or first inhabitants. The Whites are the descendants of Europeans. The Negroes, or Blacks, were at first brought as slaves from Africa.
- 3. The Indians are of a red or copper colour. They are tall and straight in person, and can endure much fatigue.
 - 4. These people are divided into a number of small nations,



American Indians.

Ques.—1. What does America contain? 2. Of what does the population consist? 3. Of what colour are the Indians? 4. With what are they armed?

^{*} In the following Lessons, the number at the beginning of each paragraph, and that at the beginning of the Question annexed to it, will be made to correspond.

or tribes. Many of them are armed only with bows ana arrows, and subsist on the animals they kill in hunting.

5. The Esquimaux live in the most northern parts of North America. They resemble the Indians, but are not so tall.



Esquimaux Sledges, and Winter Hut.

6. The winter huts of these people are made of slabs of ice, yet they are sufficiently warm to shelter them from the cold. The sledges on which they travel from place to place are drawn by dogs.

7. More than one half of the white inhabitants of America speak the English, or the language that we use. Many

^{5.} Where do the Esquimaux live? 6. Of what are their winter huts made? 7. What language do more than one half of the white inhabitants of America speak?

speak the Spanish, some the Portuguese and French, and a few speak the Dutch.

LESSON 21.

NORTH AMERICA.

- 1. NORTH AMERICA is the largest division of the Western Continent. It contains the most populous cities in the New World, and more than twice as many inhabitants as South America.
- 2. The principal rivers are, the Mississippi, Missouri, St. Lawrence, Mackenzie's Columbia; and Rio Grande.
- 3. The largest lakes are, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Winnipeg, and the Great Slave Lake.
- 4. The most important mountains are, the Rocky, the Alleghany, and the Mexican Cordilleras. The last contain many volcanoes, which send forth great clouds of smoke.





QUESTIONS.—1. What is North America?—What does it contain? 2. Name the principal rivers. 3. Which are the largest lakes? 4. Which are the most important mountains? 5. Which are among the largest of the wild beasts?

- 5. The wild beasts of North America are numerous; among the largest are the Grisly Bear, Black Bear, Buffalo, Musk Ox, Moose, Panther, and Deer.
- 6. Some of the best known of the birds, are the Bald Eagle, Wild Turkey, Canvas-back Duck, and Humming-Bird. In the southern districts Alligators are numerous; and there are many different kinds of snakes, of which the Rattlesnake is the most dangerous.



Wild Turkey.



Canvas-back Duck.

7. The principal divisions of North America are, the United States, British America, Russian America, Greenland, Mexico, Yucatan, Central America, and the West Indies.

^{6.} Which are some of the best known birds?—What are numerous in the southern districts?—Which is the most dangerous of the snakes? 7. Name the principal divisions of North America.

LESSON 22.

UNITED STATES.

- 1. That part of America in which we live, is called the United States. It is a very large country, and extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The United States include more than a third part of North America, and almost two-thirds of its inhabitants.
- 2. In the eastern, middle, and western states, corn, wheat, and rye, with apples, peaches, pears, &c., are cultivated. In the southern states, cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar, are produced in large quantities.



Cotton is a substance produced from the Cotton Plant; muslin and calico are manufactured from cotton. The leaves of Tobacco are made into segars, chewing-tobacco, and snuff. The Sugar Cane is a plant somewhat like Indiancorn. Rice is a hard white grain, which you have, no doubt, often eaten.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is that part of America in which we live called?—How does it extend? 2. What are cultivated in the eastern, middle, and western states?—What are produced in the southern states?

3. Iron, Coal, Salt, and Lime, abound in many quarters. Gold is obtained from the gold mines of California; and vast quantities of lead from the lead mines of Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Much coal is found in Pennsylvania.



4. The people of the United States are called Americans, and are nearly all employed in agriculture, manufactures, or commerce. They are among the most intelligent, industrious, and enterprising people in the world.

^{3.} What abound in many quarters? — What is obtained from the mines of California? - What are obtained from the mines of Missouri? - What is found in Pennsylvania? 4. What are the people of the United States called? -In what are they nearly all employed?

- 5. American vessels sail to all quarters of the globe; and the American flag, the star-spangled banner, is known and respected by every civilized nation.
- 6. Many American Ships and Sailors are employed in catching Whales, Seals, Codfish, and Mackerel. The whale ships are often absent two or three years.

The oil we burn in our lamps is obtained from the fat or blubber of the Whale. Seals are killed for the sake of their skins, of which caps are made.

LESSON 23.

UNITED STATES .- Continued.

- 1. In the United States there is no nobility; every citizen is equal in civil and political rights. The son of the poorest man in the country, if he has a good education and possesses abilities, may become President.
- 2. Schools, Academies, and Colleges, are established in nearly every part of the United States, and almost every one may acquire a good education; while in some countries but few are able to read and write.
- 3. Steam-boats, Canals, and Rail-roads, are numerous in the United States. These all render travelling easy and rapid, and enable us to go from one city to another in a very short space of time.

^{5.} Where do American vessels sail? 6. What are employed in catching whales, &c.?—How long are whale ships often absent?

QUESTIONS.—1. In what is every citizen equal? 2. What are established, &c.?—What may almost every one acquire? 3. What are numerous?

4. On the Great Lakes, and on the numerous rivers of this country, steam-vessels are employed in greater numbers than in any other part of the world. Steam-boats were first brought into use by Robert Fulton, an ingenious American, and were employed on the Hudson River, in the year 1807.



- 5. The United States forms a federal republic, and is often called the Union, because it consists of a number of states united under one government.
- 6. There are thirty-one states, seven territories, and one district. The states are divided into the Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States.

^{4.} By whom were steam-boats first brought into use? - ()n what river, and when, were they first employed? 5. What does the United States form?-Why is the United States often called the Union? 6. How many states, territories, and districts are there? - How are the states divided?

No. 3. The United States are bounded east by the Atlantic Ocean; north, by British America; south, by the Gulf of Mexico and the Republic of Mexico; west, by the Pacific Ocean.

Point out British America— Mexico—Canada West—Canada East.

Where is the Pacific Ocean

The Atlantic Ocean — The
Gulf of Mexico?

Point out Maine — New Hampshire — Vermont — Massachusetts — Rhode Island — Connecticut. These six are the Eastern or New England States.

Point out New York—New Jersey—Pennsylvania — Delaware. These four are the Middle States.

Point out Maryland—Virginia—North Carolina—South Carolina—Georgia—Florida—Alabama—Mississippi—Louisiana—Texas. These ten are the Southern States.

Point out Ohio—Kentucky
— Tennessee — Indiana — Illinois — Missouri — Michigan —
Arkansas—Wisconsin—Iowa—
California. These are the Western States.



Point out Oregon—Washington—Utah—New Mexico—Missouri Territory—Minnesota—Indian Territory. These are the Western Territories.

Where is Lake Superior — L. Huron — L. Michigan — L. Eric — L. Ontario.

Point out the Mississippi River—Missouri R.—Arkansas R.—Red R.—Ohio R
—Columbia R.—Sacramento R.—Colorado R. of California—Colorado R. of
Texas—Rio Grande [Grand].

Point out the Cascade Mountains - Coast Mountains - Sierra Nevada - Blu



entains—Rocky Mountains—Sierra Madre or Mexican Cordilleras—Alleghany entains—Cumberland Mountains—Blue Ridge.

oint out Washington—New York—Philadelphia—Baltimore—Boston—New ans—Cincinnati. Washington is the capital of the United States: the others the largest cities.

he capital of a state is marked thus \odot . What is the capital of California?—as?—Utah Territory?—New Mexico?—Oregon?—Minnesota Territory?

LESSON 25.

EASTERN STATES.

- 1. The territory forming the EASTERN STATES, was first called *New England*, and is still known by that name. The climate here is generally colder in winter, and the soil less fertile than in the other sections of the Union.
- 2. Maine is the largest of the Eastern States. New Hampshire contains the White Mountains, and Vermont the Green Mountains.



- 3. The people of New England are remarkable for their industry, good morals, and general intelligence.
 - 4. Churches, Colleges, and Schools are numerous. The

QUESTIONS.—1. What was the territory forming the Eastern States as first called? 2. What is Maine? 3. For what are the people of New England remarkable? 4. What are numerous? 5. What began at Boston?—

Sabbath is respected, the churches are well attended, and few persons are met with who cannot read and write.

5. The American Revolution began at Boston; the taxed tea sent from England was destroyed; and near the city the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill were fought.



6. The New Englanders employ many vessels in the Whale Fishery, and in catching Codfish, and Mackerel. They manufacture a great variety and amount of Woollen, Cotton, and other kinds of goods.

What battles were fought near the city? 6. In what do the New Englanders employ many vessels?—What do they manufacture? 7. What do these states

- 7. These states possess more Ships and Seamen than any other section of the Union, and their commerce is very extensive: they send to various parts of the world vast quantities of lumber, fish, oil, and various articles of domestic manufacture.
- 8. The largest cities in New England are, Boston, Providence, Lowell, Portland, Salem, Worcester, Springfield, New Haven, Manchester, Hartford, and Bangor. Boston is noted for the enterprise of its inhabitants, its fine harbour, and the great number of its ships. Seven railroads begin at Boston.

LESSON 26.

MIDDLE STATES

- 1. The MIDDLE STATES are situated between the Eastern and Southern divisions of the Union. They contain the largest cities in America.
- 2. The climate is more mild, in winter, than in New England; the cold is less severe, and does not last so long.
- 3. These states are noted for their numerous Canals and Rail-Roads. The people carry on a flourishing commerce, besides extensive manufactures.
 - 4. New York has more inhabitants than any other state in the Union;

possess? 8. What are the largest cities in New England?—For what is Boston noted?

QUESTIONS.—1. What do the Middle States contain? 2. What is said of the climate? 3. For what are these states noted? 4. What is said of New York?—What does Pennsylvania possess?—For what is New Jersey.

Pennsylvania possesses vast quantities of Coal and Iron; New Jersey is well known for fine Fruits and Vegetables; Delaware produces excellent Wheat.



View of New York.

- 5. The city of New York is the most populous on the Western Continent, and one of the greatest commercial cities in the world. Its harbour is deep and commodious and a great number of vessels of all kinds, steam-ships, &c., are to be found at its wharves.
- 6. Philadelphia is next to New York in the number of of its inhabitants. It is noted for the regularity of its streets, and the beauty of its public buildings, and private residences.

well known?—What does Delaware produce? 5. What is the City of New York?—For what is Philadelphia noted?



Congress Signing the Declaration of Independence.

- 7. In the State House, in Philadelphia, Congress signed and declared the independence of the United States, on the 4th of July, 1776.
- 8. Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, and Rochester, in the state of New York; Newark, in New Jersey; Pittsburg, Reading, and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and Wilmington, in Delaware, are, after New York, and Philadelphia, the principal cities in the Middle States.

^{7.} What was signed and declared in the State House in Philadelphia? 8. Which are the principal cities in the Middle States?

LESSON 27.

SOUTHERN STATES.

- 1. The Southern States form the most southern part of the Union. The climate is generally warm, and ice and snow are, in many places, but seldom seen.
- 2. Many of the inhabitants of these states are *Planters*, who own extensive farms, or plantations, which are cultivated by slaves. The slaves are negroes, and form about one-third of the population.



3. In Virginia and Maryland, large quantities of Tobacco are raised. North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, are noted for Cotton, and Louisiana and Florida for Sugar. Rice is cultivated in South Carolina and Georgia.

QUESTIONS.—1. What do the Southern States form? 2. What are many of the inhabitants? 3. What are raised in Virginia and Maryland?—For what are North and South Carolina, etc., noted?—What Louisiana and

- 4. The principal cities of the Southern States are, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans. Baltimore is noted for its Battle Monument, and the Monument erected in memory of General Washington.
- 5. The city of Washington is the capital of the United States. It is situated in the District of Columbia; here the President resides, and Congress assembles every year in the Capitol.



Florida?—What is cultivated in South Carolina and Georgia? 4. What are the principal cities of the Southern States?—For what is Baltimore noted? 5. Where is Washington situated?—What assembles here every year?

6. Charleston is remarkable for the politeness and hospitality of its inhabitants. New Orleans is remarkable for the number of Ships and Steam-boats that crowd its levee, or landing along the river.



Daniel Boone.

LESSON 28.

WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

1. The region composing the Western States and Territories, is often called the Western Country. It is noted for its great rivers and lakes, and fertile soil.

^{6.} For what is Charleston remarkable? --- For what New Orleans?

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is the region comprising the Western States, etc., often called?—For what is it noted? 2. Who was one of the first settlers of

- 2. Among the early settlers, *Daniel Boone*, one of the first white men that ever lived in Kentucky, was noted for his courage and hardihood. He resided for a considerable time in the solitary wilderness, with no companions but his dogs.
- 3. Ohio is the most populous of the Western States, and is noted for its canals, railroads and manufactures. Kentucky is noted for its great Caves, and Tennessee for its production of Corn and Cotton.
- 4. Indiana and Illinois contain extensive Plains, or Prairies: Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa, are celebrated for their Lead Mines, Arkansas for its Hot Springs, Michigan for Copper, and California for Gold.
- 5. Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, San Francisco, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Columbus, Cleveland, and Nashville, are the chief cities in the Western States.
- 6. Cincinnati is the greatest Pork market in the world. Louisville exports large quantities of Hemp and Tobacco. St. Louis is largely engaged in the Fur trade. San Francisco is the principal city on the Pacific coast. Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cleveland, are situated upon the great lakes. Columbus is the Capital of Ohio; Nashville, of Tennessee.

Kentucky? 3. What is Ohio—For what is Kentucky noted?—Tennessee? 4. What do Indiana and Illinois contain?—For what are Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa celebrated?—Arkansas?—Michigan?—California? 5. What are the chief cities of the Western States? 6. What is Cincinnati?—What does Louisville export?—In what trade is St. Louis largely engaged?—What is San Francisco?—What places are situated upon the great lakes?

LESSON 29.

WESTERN TERRITORIES.

- 1. The Territories belonging to the Union are Oregon, Washington, Utah, Missouri, Minnesota, New Mexico, and the Indian Territory.
- 2. Oregon and Washington lie on the Pacific Ocean; the other territories are all situated in the interior. Salem is the capital of Oregon. Utah contains the largest salt lake in America. It is settled by the people called Mormons. Salt Lake City is the chief town. Fillmore City is the capital.
- 3. Missouri and Minnesota Territories adjoin *British America*; the first is noted for the abundance of buffalo and other game it contains, and the latter for its white pine lumber and wild rice. The town of St. Paul, on the Mississippi, is the capital of Minnesota.
- 4. New Mexico lies on both sides of the Rio Grande; Santa Fé is the capital. The Indian Territory lies westward of the states of Missourt and Arkansas.
- 5. Nearly all the Indians in the United States reside in the Western Territories. Some of them, especially those in the Indian Territory, have good Houses and Farms, and have been taught to read and write by the missionaries. Others roam over the vast prairies of the far West, and hunt the Buffalo and other wild Animals.

The missionaries are good men, who teach savage nations to read the Bible, worship the true God, and to live like Christians.

QUESTIONS.—1. Name the Territories. 2. Where does Oregon lie?—What does Utah contain? 3. What do Missouri and Minnesota Territories adjoin? 4. Where does New Mexico lie?—Where the Indian Territory? 5. Where do nearly all the Indians in the United States reside?—What do some of them have?—What do others hunt?—What is said of the missionaries?

No. 4. - EASTERN OR NEW ENGLAND STATES.



LESSON 30.

MAP No. 4 is a Map of the Eastern or New England States.

This division of the United States comprises six States. It is bounded on the north by Canada East; south by the Atlantic Ocean and Long Island Sound; east by New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean, and west by the State of New York.

Point out, on the Map, Maine—New Hampshire—Vermont—Massachusetts—Connecticut—Rhode Island.

Point out Canada East—New Brunswick—New York—Atlantic Ocean—Long Island Sound.

In what state is the River St. John?—St. Croix R.?—Penobscot R.?—Kennebec R.?—Androscoggin R.?—Merrimac R.?—Connecticut R.?—Thames R.?

In what state are the White Mountains?—Green Mountains?—Mount Katahdin?

Where is Lake Champlain?—In what state is Moosehead Lake?—Grand L.? Winnipiseogee L. [Win-ne-pe-saw'-ke]?

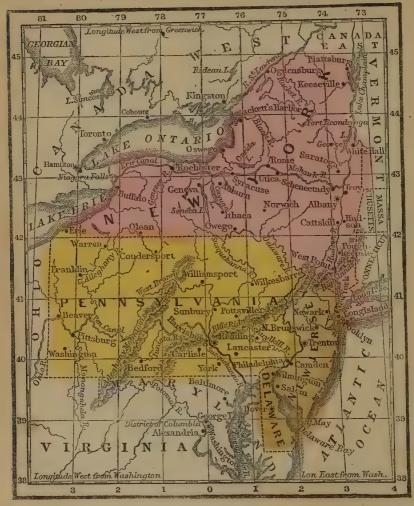
Point out Grand Menan Island—Mount Desert Island—Nantucket Island —Martha's Vineyard—Block Island.

Point out Augusta—Concord—Montpelier—Boston—Providence—New-port—New Haven—Hartford. These cities are the capitals of the New England States. Rhode Island and Connecticut have each two capitals.

Point out Portland—Bangor—Portsmouth—Newburyport—Salem—Lowell—New London. These are among the most important cities in the Eastern States that are not capitals. What is the capital of Maine?—New Hampshire?—Vermont?—Massachusetts? What are the capitals of Connecticut?—Rhode Island?

Point out Passamaquoddy Bay—Penobscot Bay—Cape Cod.

No. 5. - MAP OF THE MIDDLE STATES.



LESSON 31.

No. 5 is a Map of the Middle States. This section of the Union comprises four States. It is bounded, on the north, by Canada; east, by New England, and the Atlantic Ocean; south, by Maryland and Virginia; and west, by Ohio and Canada.

Point out, on the Map, New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania-Delaware.

Point out Canada East—Canada West—Vermont—Massachusetts—Connecticut—Ohio—Virginia—Maryland—Atlantic Ocean.

Point out Lake Ontario — L. Erie — L. Champlain. In what state is Lake George? — Oneida L.? — Cayuga L.? — Seneca L.?

Point out the St. Lawrence River—Hudson R.—Delaware R.—Susquehanna R.—Ohio R.—Alleghany R.—Monongahela R.—Juniata R.—Schuylkill R. [Skool'kil]—Genesee R.—Mohawk R.

Point out the Falls of Niagara. These falls are the most celebrated in the world. They are in the Niagara river, which forms part of the boundary between New York and Canada West.

Point out the Alleghany Mountains-Blue Ridge-Highlands.

Point out Albany—Trenton—Harrisburg—Dover. These are the capitals of the Middle States. What is the capital of New York?—Pennsylvania?—New Jersey?—Delaware?

Point out New York—Brooklyn—Troy—Rochester, and Buffalo, in the State of New York; Newark, New Brunswick, and Camden, in New Jersey; Philadelphia—Lancaster, and Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania; Wilmington, in Delaware. These are the principal cities, in the Middle States, that are not capitals.

Point out Long Island — Delaware Bay. Long Island forms part of the State of New York.



LESSON 32.

MAP No. 6 is a Map of the Southern States. This section of the United States comprises ten States, and one District.

Point out Maryland—Virginia—North Carolina—South Carolina—Georgia—Florida—Alabama—Mississippi—Louisiana, and Texas. For the position of Texas, see Map No. 3.

Point out Washington City. It is situated in the District of Columbia. This District is ten miles long, and from nine to five wide, and on the north side of the Potomac river. Besides Washington City, it contains Georgetown. You will see the District of Columbia on Map No. 5.

The Southern States are bounded on the north by the Middle and Western States; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by the Gulf of Mexico; and west, by Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and New Mexico. See Map No. 3.

Point out Pennsylvania—Atlantic Ocean—Gulf of Mexico—Kentucky—Tennessee—Arkansas.

Point out Annapolis—Richmond—Raleigh—Columbia—Milledgeville—Montgomery—Jackson—Baton Rouge—Tallahassee—Austin. These are the capitals of the Southern States. Point out Baltimore—Charleston—Savannah—Mobile—New Orleans. These are the chief cities in the Southern States, that are not capitals. What is the capital of Maryland?—Virginia?—North Carolina?—South Carolina?—Georgia?—Florida?—Alabama?—Mississippi?—Louisiana?

Point out the Potomac River—James R.—Roanoke R.—Neuse R.—Cape Fear R.—Great Pedee R.—Santee R.—Alatamaha R.—St. John's R. Into what do these rivers flow?

Point out the Chattahoochee River—Alabama R.—Pearl R.—Mississippi R.—Sabine R. Into what do these rivers flow?

Point out the Red River — Washita R. — Yazoo R. — Tennessee R. — Kanawha R. — Monongahela R.

Point out Chesapeake Bay - Tampa Bay - Apalachee Bay.

Point out the Cumberland Mountains-Alleghany Mountains-Blue Ridge.

Point out Cape Hatteras — Cape Cannaveral — Cape Sable.

No. 7.-MAP OF THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.



LESSON 33.

No. 7 is a Map of the Western States and Territories. This section of the United States contains eleven States and seven Territories. It is bounded on the north, by British America; south, by the Southern States and Mexico; east, by the Southern and Middle States; and west, by the Pacific Ocean.

Point out, on the Map, Ohio—Kentucky—Tennessee—Indiana—Illinois—Missouri—Michigan—Arkansas—Wisconsin—Iowa. These, with California, (for which see Map No. 3) are the Western States.

Point out Minnesota Territory—Indian Territory. Farther west are Missouri Territory, Oregon Territory, Washington Territory, Utah Territory, and New Mexico. The territories of the United States all lie west of the Mississippi River. They may be seen on Map No. 3.

Point out Lake Superior—L. Huron—L. Michigan—L. Erie—Itasca L.—Lake of the Woods. Itasca Lake is the source of the Mississippi River.

Point out the Mississippi River—Missouri R.—Ohio R.—Illinois R.—Arkansas R.—Tennessee R.—Wisconsin R.—Iowa R. These rivers have all given names to States.

Point out the Minnesota River—Des Moines R.—Rock R.—St. Francis R.—Platte R.—Kansas R.—Osage R.—Cumberland R.—Wabash R.—Scioto R. Point out the Alleghany Mountains—Cumberland Mountains.

Point out the Choctaws—Creeks—Cherokees—Shawnees. These are the most civilized of the Indian Tribes. Point out the Otoes—Kickapoos—Osages—Assiniboines—Winnebagoes—Chippeways—Sioux (Soo.) These Indians generally live by hunting the buffalo and other game.

Point out Columbus—Frankfort—Nashville—Indianapolis—Springfield—Jefferson City—Lansing—Little Rock—Madison—Iowa City. These are the capitals of the Western States. St. Paul is the capital of Minnesota Territory. What is the capital of Ohio?—Kentucky?—Tennessee?—Michigan?—Wisconsin?—Iowa?—Indiana?—Illinois?—Missouri?—Arkansas?—Minnesota Territory?

Point out Cincinnati — Louisville — St. Louis — Chicago — Milwaukee — Cleveland — Lexington.

LESSON 34.

DANISH, RUSSIAN, AND BRITISH AMERICA.

1. Danish America includes *Greenland and Iceland*. Greenland is the most northern part of America, and a very cold country. White Bears, Seals, and Rein Deer abound here.



Walruses. White Bears.

Greenlander killing a Seal.

2. Iceland is an island east of Greenland. It is noted for its volcano, Mount Hecla, and its hot springs which spout up water to a great height.

QUESTIONS.—1. What does Danish America include?—What is Greenland?—What abound here? 2. Where is Iceland?—For what is it noted?

- 3. Russian America, or the Russian Possessions, occupies the most western part of America. It is a cold, barren region, inhabited by Indians and Esquimaux, and a few Russians: the latter buy great quantities of furs from the natives.
- 4. British America belongs to Great Britain. It contains New Britain, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Canada is divided into the Provinces of Canada East and Canada West.
- 5. It is very cold in these regions in winter, and the summers are shorter than in the United States; yet, in some parts of the country, good crops of Indian-corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Potatoes are produced.



6. The Falls of Niagara, in the Niagara river, surpass all

What does Russian America occupy? 4. What does British America contain? 5. What are produced here? 6. For what do the Falls of Niagara

others in the world for grandeur and magnificence: all the water which flows from the great lakes, descends over a rock much higher than the highest houses: the roar of the cataract is heard for several miles.

- 7. Quebec, in Canada East, is the capital of British America. Montreal is the largest city. The Roman Catholic cathedral here is the largest place of worship in the New World. It will accommodate ten thousand people. Toronto is the principal city of Canada West.
- 8. New Brunswick has an extensive trade in *timber*, and Nova Scotia, to which the island of Cape Breton is attached, in *Plaster of Paris*, *Coal*, and *Grindstones*. Newfoundland is noted for *its Cod fisheries*, which employ a great many American, English and French vessels, and fishermen.

LESSON 35.

MEXICO.

- 1. Mexico is an extensive country, which belonged to *Spain* for almost three hundred years; but it has been independent of that power since the year 1821.
 - 2. The silver mines of Mexico have been long celebrated,

surpass all others? 7. What is Quebec?—What is Montreal? 8. In what has New Brunswick an extensive trade?—In what has Nova Scotia?—For what is Newfoundland noted?

QUESTIONS.—1. To what power did Mexico formerly belong?—Since what time has it been independent? 2. What have the silver mines yielded?

and have yielded *immense wealth*. One of these mines is said to be a quarter of a mile deep, and to extend eight miles under ground.

- 3. Indian-corn, Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, and Cochineal, are the chief products. The inhabitants, who all profess the Catholic religion, are composed of Whites, Indians, and other races.
- 4. Mexico, the capital, is one of the finest cities in America: it contains many handsome buildings, and is surrounded by lakes and high mountains. On some of the lakes in the vicinity of the city, there are floating islands, on which a variety of fine fruits and vegetables are raised. Vera Cruz is the chief sea-port, and Puebla is an important city.
- 5. The Peninsula of Yucatan lies east of Mexico. It was for some years independent of Mexico, but has lately returned to its former position. Mahogany and log-wood are the chief products. Merida is the capital. Campeche, on the west side of the Peninsula, is the principal sea-port.

LESSON 36.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

1. Central America, occupies the most southern part of North America. Like Mexico, it was long subject to Spain,

^{3:} What are the chief products?—What do the inhabitants profess?—Of what are they composed? 4. What is Mexico?—What are on some of the lakes?—What is Vera Cruz? 5. How does Yucatan lie?—What is said of it?—What is Merida?—What is Campeche?

but is now also independent. The soil is fertile, and silver mines are numerous.

- 2. Volcanoes are more numerous in Central America than in any other part of the Western Continent. Earthquakes often occur here. New Guatimala, San Salvador, and Leon, are the principal cities. Leon contains a magnificent cathedral, said to have cost five million dollars.
- 3. Earthquakes are violent shakings of the earth, in which the ground sometimes opens, and engulfs large cities: fire, smoke, and even torrents of water, occasionally burst forth from those fearful openings. In our happy country, earthquakes seldom take place, and are never very violent.
- 4. The West Indies comprise a considerable number of islands, of which, *Cuba*, *Hayti*, and *Jamaica*, are the largest. All of the islands composing the West Indies but two belong to Spain, Great Britain, or other European powers.
- 5. Hayti, or St. Domingo, comprises the Empire of Hayti, and the Republic of Dominica. The latter division includes the southern and eastern section of the island. The people of the former are negroes, and were once slaves. On this island the first Spanish Colony in America was established by Columbus.
- 6. The climate of the West Indies is warm, and the soil fertile. Sugar, Coffee, Oranges, Pine-apples, and Bananas, are

QUESTIONS.—1. What does Central America occupy? 2. What is said of the number of volcanoes?—What often occur? 3. Describe earthquakes? 4. Which are the largest of the West India islands? 5. What does Hayti, or St. Domingo, comprise?—What was established here by Columbus? 6.

the chief products. A great number of vessels trade constantly between the United States and these islands.

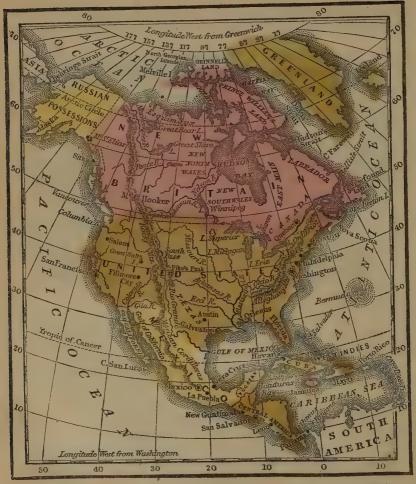


Hurricane in the West Indies.

- 7. The picture is a representation of a hurricane, such as sometimes occur here, houses and trees are blown down by the force of the wind, and ships are swallowed up by the raging waves of the ocean.
- 8. These islands are inhabited mostly by negroes, many of whom are slaves. The white inhabitants are chiefly planters and merchants. In many of the islands the blacks, who were formerly slaves, are now free.
- 9. Havana is the largest city in the West Indies; Kingston is the largest city in the British islands, and St. Pierre [Peer] in the French.

What are the chief products? 7. What sometimes occur?—What are blown down?—What are swallowed up? 8. By whom are these islands mostly inhabited?—What are the white inhabitants chiefly? 9. Which is the largest city in the West Indies?—Which in the British Islands?

No. 8.-MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.



LESSON 37.

No. 8 is a Map of North America. The Arctic Ocean bounds North America, on the north; the Pacific Ocean, on the west; and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east. The Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea bound it on the south.

Point out, on the Map, the Arctic Ocean—Pacific O.—Atlantic O.—Caribbean Sea—Baffin's Bay—Hudson's B.—Honduras B.—Gulf of Mexico—G. of California.

Point out Behring's [Beer'ing's] Strait—Davis's Strait—Hudson's Strait.

Behring's Strait is forty miles wide. It separates North America from Asia.

Point out the Rocky Mountains—Mexican Cordilleras or Sierra Madre—

Alleghany Mountains — Mount St. Elias. The highest mountain in North America is Mount St. Elias. It is more than three miles high.

Point out Great Slave Lake—L. Winnipeg—L. Superior—L. Huron—L. Michigan.

Point out Mackenzie's River—Nelson R.—Mississippi R.—Rio Grande—Columbia R.—St. Lawrence R. The last is the river on which Quebec stands.

Point out the West Indies—the islands of Cuba—Hayti—Jamaica—Porto Rico—Caribbee Islands—St. Salvador. The latter is the first part of America that was discovered by Columbus. Point out Iceland.

Point out the Peninsula of Alaska—Old California—Yucatan—Florida—Nova Scotia—Isthmus of Panama or Darien.

Point out the Russian Possessions—Greenland—United States—Mexico—Central America.

In what part of North America is New Britain?—Canada?—Nova Scotia?—Newfoundland?

Where is Grinnell Land?—Prince William's Land?—Labrador?—East Main?—New North Wales?—New South Wales?

In what part of North America is Quebec?—Washington?—Mexico?—These cities are capitals.

On what island is Havana?—Where is New York?—Philadelphia?—La Puebla?

LESSON 38.

HISTORY OF AMERICA.

- 1. Geography tells us where a country is situated, and what it contains. History informs us what events have taken place in times past. History is a very important study.
- 2. America is often called the New World, because it has not been so long known as Europe, Asia, and Africa. It was discovered in the year 1492, by Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator.



Columbus leaving Palos.

QUESTIONS.—1. What does geography tell us?—What does history inform us? 2. When, and by whom, was America discovered? 3. Where

- 3. Columbus, believing the earth to be round, supposed that, by sailing westward from Europe, he should arrive at the East Indies, and be able to bring back with him the gold, diamonds, and rich spices with which that part of the earth was known to abound.
- 4. After experiencing many delays, he set sail from *Palos*, a port in Spain, and in a few weeks landed on *St. Salvador*, or *Guanahani*, one of the islands now called the West Indies.
- 5. Columbus found the inhabitants kind and friendly, but different in form and complexion from any race he had ever before seen. Being persuaded that the islands he discovered were a part of India, he named the people *Indians*; and the term was afterwards applied to all the original inhabitants of America.
- 6. On his return to Spain, he was received with great distinction, and every one rejoiced at the discovery he had made. He afterwards made three other voyages to America, during which he discovered other islands, and the main land of South America.
- 7. In the year 1499, Americus Vespucius, also an Italian, visited the New World. On his return to Europe he published the first account ever given of it, and induced many people to believe that he was the original discoverer: America was, in consequence, unjustly named after him, instead of Columbus.
- 8. America being found to contain great quantities of gold and silver, was soon visited by many unprincipled Spaniards, who, in their pursuit after wealth, robbed the natives, and treated them with great cruelty.

did Columbus suppose he should arrive by sailing westward? 4. From what port did he set sail?—On what island did he land? 5. What did Columbus find the inhabitants to be?—What did he call them? 6. How was Columbus received, on his return to Spain?—What did he do afterwards?—What did he then discover? 7. When did Americus Vespucius visit the New World? 8. What was America found to contain?

LESSON 39.

HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

- 1. AMERICA, when first discovered by Columbus, contained two populous Empires, Mexico, in North America, and Peru, in South America.
- 2. The inhabitants of these countries were not savages, like many of the other Indians; they had regular governments, and lived in cities and towns, one of which, the city of Mexico, was said to contain twenty thousand houses.
- 3. In 1520, Cortez, a Spanish General, landed in Mexico, and began the conquest of that country: his soldiers were supplied with guns, cannon and horses. The Mexicans, though much more numerous, were armed only with bows and arrows and clubs.
- 4. The fire and noise of the cannon they thought to be lightning and thunder from heaven; and the horses, which they had never before seen, they supposed to be, with their riders, hideous and cruel monsters. The Mexicans were, in consequence, terrified and alarmed, and were finally subdued by the Spaniards.
- 5. The first permanent settlement by people from England was made at Jamestown, on James river, in Virginia, in 1607.
- 6. The settlers were often attacked by the natives, and fought many battles with them, in one of which *Captain John Smith*, a brave and gallant soldier, was taken prisoner.

QUESTIONS.—1. What empires were in America at the time it was discovered? 2. What had the inhabitants?—In what did they live? 3. Who landed in Mexico? 4. What did these people believe the fire and noise of the cannon to be?—What did they suppose the horses and their riders to be? 5 Where was the first English settlement made?—When? 6. Who was taken prisoner by the Indians? 7. Who induced her father to spare Captain



Pocahontas saving the Life of Captain Smith.

- 7. Captain Smith was condemned to death; but when the savages were about to destroy him, *Pocahontas*, the daughter of the Indian chief into whose power he had fallen, interceded for him, and induced her father to spare his life.
- 8. Pocahontas, his deliverer, was, some time afterwards, married to an Englishman of the name of Rolfe, who took her with him to England, where she was presented at the court of King James I.
- 9. Canada, and the great part of what is now British America, was first settled by, and remained for a considerable period in the possession of the French; but it was conquered by the English nearly a hundred years ago.
- 10. At the battle of Quebec, fought between the soldiers of these two nations, General Wolfe, the English commander, and the Marquis Montcalm, the French commander, were both killed.

Smith's life? 8. To whom was Pocahontas married? 9. How long is it since Canada was conquered by the British? 10. Who were killed at the battle of Quebec?

LESSON 40.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. At various periods, within a hundred years after the settlement of Virginia, colonies were established by the English in many parts of the country now known as the United States.

2. The French, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, and Finns, also established colonies, all of which became in time possessions of the British.



Landing of the Pilgrims.

3 The first white inhabitants of New England landed at Plymouth, in the year 1620, and were called the Pilgrims. They were a religious people, who left their native country, because they were not permitted to worship God in the manner they believed to be according to his will.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where were colonies established by the English? 2. What other nations also established colonies? 3. When and where did the first white inhabitants of New England land?—What were they called?

- 4. The pilgrims suffered much from the hostilities of the natives, and the severities of the climate, but they persevered in their exertions to settle the country. They founded cities and towns, churches and colleges; and, from a small and feeble band, have become a numerous and important people.
- 5. A number of Friends, or Quakers, in the year 1682, came with William Penn from England. They founded the city of Philadelphia, and settled Pennsylvania; which became, in a short time, one of the most flourishing colonies in North America.



4. From what did the Pilgrims suffer?—What did they found? 5. Who came from England in 1682? 6. What was William Penn?—What did he

- 6. William Penn was a just and good man. He acquired the friendship of the Indians, formed a treaty with them, and paid them for the lands that the colonists occupied.
- 7. He was greatly beloved by the *Indians*. They respected his memory long after his death, and lived in peace and harmony with the inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

LESSON 41.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES .- Continued.

- 1. The British Colonies, now the United States, though much smaller eighty years ago than at present, were very flourishing and prosperous. The British government, in order to raise money from the colonists, unjustly laid a tax upon tea, and various other articles used by the people.
- 2. The American people resisted the payment of this tax, and were in consequence called Rebels by the government, and fleets and armies were sent from England to force them into subjection.
- 3. The first battle was fought at Lexington, in 1775. The second at Bunker Hill the same year. Here General Warren was killed. The Americans, though unaccustomed to war and badly armed, in these battles several times repulsed their opponents.
- 4. Finding the war had actually commenced, Congress took measures to raise armies, and appointed George Washington Commander-in-chief, with Generals Greene, Gates, Wayne, Putnam, and others, under him.

do with the Indians? 7. By whom was he greatly beloved?—What did they do?

QUESTIONS.—1. In what condition were the British colonies eighty years ago?—What did the British government do? 2. What did the American people do? 3. When and where was the first battle fought?—The second? 4. Who was appointed Commander-in-chief?—Who were appointed under him?

5. On the 4th of July, 1776, Congress declared the United States of America free and independent. It is in remembrance of this great national event, that the 4th of July is celebrated.



Surrender of the Hessians, at Trenton.

6. Among the most noted battles of the Revolution were the battle of Saratoga, followed by the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army; the battle of Trenton, where the Hessians were taken prisoners, and the battle of Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis and his army surrendered to Washington.

^{5.} What occurred on the 4th of July, 1776? 6. By what was the battle of Saratoga followed?—Who were taken prisoners at Trenton?—Who surrendefed at Yorktown?

- 7. During this war many foreign officers of celebrity volunteered to assist the Americans, among them were the Marquis de Lafayette, Count Pulaski, Baron Steuben, and Baron de Kalb.
- 8. Besides the gallant patriots who fought to achieve the independence of our country, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Hancock, and many others, were highly distinguished for their abilities as writers, orators, and statesmen.
- 9. This period is called the American Revolution. The war lasted eight years, and during the contest Great Britain lost 50,000 soldiers and spent more than four hundred million dollars.

LESSON 42.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

1. In the year 1789, General Washington was elected the first President of the United States. He performed the duties of that office for eight years, and then retired to his residence, at Mount Vernon, where, to the regret of the whole nation, he shortly afterwards died.

^{7.} Name some of the foreign officers who assisted the Americans during the war of the Revolution. 8. Name some of the patriots distinguished as writers, &c. 9. How long did this war last?—How many soldiers did Great Britain lose?

QUESTIONS.—1. Who was elected first President of the United States?—When?—How long did he serve?—Where did he die?



The Washington Family.

- 2. This great man is called the Father of his country, because, by his skill in war, he secured the Independence of the United States, and, by the wisdom of his government, gained for his native land the respect of foreign nations.
- 3. The Presidents who succeeded Washington were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, and Millard Fillmore.

^{2.} What is Washington called? 3. Who succeeded him as Presidents of the United States? 4. What took place during Mr. Madison's Presidency?

- 4. In 1812, during the presidency of Mr. Madison, a second war took place between the United States and Great Britain. This contest lasted about two years and a half, during which time many battles were fought and some brilliant victories won, by both our army and navy.
- 5. Perry's victory, on Lake Erie; M'Donough's victory, on Lake Champlain; the capture of Proctor's army, in Canada, by General Harrison, and the victory of New Orleans, gained by General Jackson, were some of the most striking events of this war.
- 6. In the year 1846, a war commenced between the United States and Mexico. Numerous battles were fought, and many brilliant victories won by the American troops under the command of General Taylor and General Scott. The provinces of Upper California and New Mexico were conquered and their possession confirmed to the United States by the treaty of 1848.
- 7. Since the time of the Revolution, the United States have become a great and powerful nation. The states have increased in number from thirteen to thirty-one; the inhabitants are six times as numerous, and the area of the country is more than three times as great as at that period.

[—]How long did this contest last? 5. What were some of the most striking events? 6. What occurred in 1846?—Who commanded the American troops? 7. What have the United States become since the Revolution?—What has been the increase of the states?—What in population?—What in area?

LESSON 43.

SOUTH AMERICA.

- 1. South America, the southern division of the Western Continent, is an extensive Peninsula, united to North America by the Isthmus of Darien.
- 2. It is famous for its large rivers, and high mountains. In some sections earthquakes are frequent, and there are numerous volcanoes. Aconcagua, a volcano in Chili, is the highest mountain in America, and the highest known volcano upon the globe.
- 3. The Amazon, La Plata, Orinoco and St. Francisco, are the chief rivers of this region. The Amazon is, next to the Mississippi, the longest river in the world, and is navigable for three thousand miles.
- 4. Coffee, Sugar, and the Chocolate-Nut, with Pine-apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, and other fruits, are raised in various quarters. The vanilla bean, well known for its fragrant odour, grows here.
- 5. The principal beasts are, the Jaguar or American Tiger, the Puma, Tapir, Lama, Great Ant-eater, and Sloth. Serpents are numerous, and some are so large as to be able to destroy and swallow deer, and other animals. The Rhea or American Ostrich and Condor are the largest American birds.
- 6. The inhabitants of South America comprise Whites, Indians, and Negroes. The latter are most numerous in Brazil, where they are held as slaves. The whites are chiefly descendants of the Spaniar's and Portuguese.
- 8. South America includes the countries of New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guiana, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Indian territory of Patagonia.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is South America?—By what is it united to North America? 2. For what is it famous? 3. Which are the chief rivers? 4. What are raised in various quarters? 5. What are the principal beasts?—What are the largest birds? 6. What do the inhabitants comprise?—What are the whites. 8. What does South America include?

No. 9. - MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.



LESSON 44.

No. 9 is a Map of South America. South America is bounded, north, by the Caribbean Sea; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; and west, by the Pacific Ocean. It is surrounded on every side by water, except where the Isthmus of Darien or Panama [Pan-a-mah'] connects it with North America.

Point out, on the Map, the Caribbean Sea—Atlantic Ocean—Pacific Ocean

—Isthmus of Darien or Panama

Point out the Amazon River—Rio de la Plata—Orinoco River. The Amazon is, next to the Mississippi, the longest river in the world.

Point out the Rio Negro — Madeira River — Tapajos R. — Paraguay R. — Parana R. The last is called, in the lower part of its course, the Rio de la Plata.

Point out Lake Maracaybo—L. Titicaca. The last is situated among the Andes, at an elevation of more than twelve thousand feet above the sea.

Point out the Andes Mountains — Mount Aconcagua. The Andes extend four thousand eight hundred miles along the west coast of South America. Mount Aconcagua is the highest mountain in America, as well as the highest volcano in the world.

Point out Cape Gallinas—C. Horn—C. St. Roque [Roke]—C. Blanco. These are the most northern, southern, eastern, and western points of South America.

Point out the Lobos Islands—Juan Fernandez I.—I. of Chiloe—Terra del Fuego—Falkland Islands—St. Catharina—Joannes Island.

Point out Brazil—New Granada—Venezuela—Ecuador—Peru—Bolivia—Chili [Chil'le]—Buenos Ayres—Paraguay—Uruguay—Patagonia—Guiana [Ge-a'na]. British Guiana is represented, on the Map, by the letter B; Dutch Guiana by D; and French Guiana by F.

Point out Rio Janeiro—Bogota [Bo-go-tah']—Caraceas—Quito [Kee'to]—Lima [Lee'ma]—Chuquisaca [Choo-ke-sa'ka]—Santiago—Buenos Ayres—Assumption—Montevideo. These cities are the capitals of the South American States. Rio Janeiro is the largest city in South America.

Point out Georgetown—Paramaribo—Cayenne [Ki-en']. These are the capitals of British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

LESSON 45.

NEW GRANADA, VENEZUELA, ETC.

1. NEW GRANADA, VENEZUELA, and ECUADOR, occupy the north-western section of South America. They were formerly known as the Republic of Colombia, but are now separate states.



Caraccas destroyed by an Earthquake.

- 2. Quito, Bogota, and Caraccas, are the capitals of these countries. Caraccas was destroyed by an earthquake, in the year 1812. In this awful visitation, the strongest buildings were overthrown, and the earth opened and swallowed up many of the inhabitants. The city has been since rebuilt.
 - 3. Guiana is a fine, fertile region, comprising British Guiana, Dutch

QUESTIONS.—1. By what name were New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador formerly known? 2. When was Caraccas destroyed? 3. What does Guiana

Guiana, and French Guiana. Sugar, coffee, cloves, and Cayenne pepper, grow here abundantly. Georgetown, Paramaribo, and Cayenne (Ki-enn'), are the chief towns.

- 4. Brazil, the largest division of South America, is one of the most fertile countries in the world. It once belonged to Portugal, but now forms an independent empire.
- 5. Rio Janeiro, Bahia (Ba-ee'-a), and Pernambuco, are the chief cities. Rio Janeiro, the capital, is the largest and most commercial city in South America. Its harbour is considered one of the finest in America, and it is the greatest mart in the world for the exportation of coffee.
- 6. Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and many other articles, are produced in abundance. Diamonds are more plentiful here than in any other part of the earth.



Silver Mine in Peru.

comprise? 4. What is Brazil? 5. What is the capital? 6. What are produced in abundance?—What are plentiful? 7. For what has Peru been long

- 7. Peru has long been famous for its mines of gold and silver, which have produced vast wealth; but they are not so rich at present as they were formerly.
- 8. On the coast of Peru the climate is hot, and rain is almost unknown; among the mountains, however, the weather is temperate, and sometimes cold, while rain is abundant. Lima (Lee'-ma) is the capital.
- 9. Bolivia, formerly called Upper Peru, was named after General Bolivar. It is, for the most part, an elevated and temperate region. Wheat, rye, &c., are products of the higher districts; and rice, cotton, indigo, &c., of the lower.
- 10. Chuquisaca is the capital of Bolivia. Potosi is one of the chief towns. It stands on a mountain famous for the vast quantities of silver it has produced.

LESSON 46.

CHILI, BUENOS AYRES, ETC.

- 1. Chill is a fine, fertile country, situated between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. Earthquakes are frequent, and volcanoes numerous, in this country.
- 2. Wheat and wine are the chief products. Santiago is the capital of Chili, and Valparaiso the chief commercial city.

famous? 8. What is almost unknown on the coast of Peru?—What is the weather, among the mountains?—What is the capital? 9. After whom was Bolivia named? 10. On what does Potosi stand?

QUESTIONS. —1. What is Chili?—What are frequent and numerous? 2.

3. Westward from Chili, are the Juan Fernandez islands, on one of which Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, resided alone for several years. This circumstance is supposed to have given rise to the well-known story of Robinson Crusoe.



Alexander Selkirk.

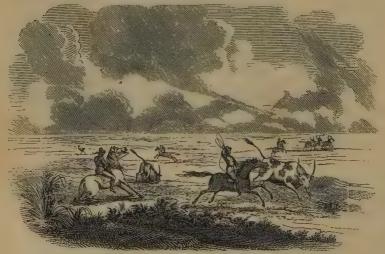
- 4. Buenos Ayres is a large, but thinly settled country. It consists, for the most part, of extensive plains called Pampas, on which numerous herds of wild horses and cattle feed
- 5. The inhabitants catch these animals by skilfully throwing over them a lasso, or leather rope. Beef, eaten without bread or salt, is the chief article of food here, and is so cheap that it is often sold for half a cent a pound.
 - 6. Horses are very numerous; and a good one may be bought for a very

What are the chief products? 3. On what Islands did Alexander Selkirk reside? 4. Of what does Buenos Ayres consist? 5. With what do the inhabitants catch these animals? - What is the chief article of food? 6.

small sum. Almost every person rides on horseback. Buenos Ayres, the capital, is an important city.

7. PARAGUAY is a fine fertile district, situated between the Paraguay and Parana rivers. It is the only South American State which has no sea-coast. URUGUAY, like Buenos Ayres, contains extensive Plains with large herds of cattle.

Maté, or Paraguay Tea, is the most noted production of Paraguay. It is the leaf of an evergreen tree that grows wild in the woods. Prepared in a manner similar to the tea we use, it is a common drink in some countries of South America.



Method of catching Cattle on the Pampas of Buenos Ayres and Uruguay.

8. Tallow, hides, and horns, are sent in considerable quantities from Uruguay to the United States, and other countries. Montevideo is the capital.

What are numerous? 7. Where is Paraguay situated?—What does Uruguay contain? 8. What are sent to the United States, &c.? 9. What

- 9. PATAGONIA, the most southern division of South America, is a cold, barren region. It is inhabited by various tribes of savage Indians, who have been long reported to be generally taller and stouter than the people of the United States.
- 10. South of Patagonia is the island of Terra del Fuego, or land of fire; so called from the fires seen along its shores by Magellan, the first discoverer, and supposed by him to proceed from volcanoes. It is inhabited by a few miserable savages, in the lowest state of wretchedness.

LESSON 47.

HISTORY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

- 1. South America was discovered by Columbus, in the year 1497, during his third voyage to the New World, and was by him supposed to be a part of the coast of Asia.
- 2. Peru was, at that time the most improved of all the Indian States. Its monarchs, called Incas, maintained a regular government, and ruled over their subjects with mildness and justice. The latter adored the Incas, regarded them as a sacred race, and believed them to be descendants of the sun.
- 3. About thirty years after the discovery of America, Pizarro, a brave but cruel Spaniard, invaded Peru with a

is Patagonia?—What are the inhabitants of Patagonia reported to be? 10. What island lies south of Patagonia?

QUESTIONS.—1. When was South America discovered?—2. What was Peru?—What were its monarchs called? 3. Who invaded Peru?—What did

small army, and in a few years obtained possession of the whole country. In order the more readily to conquer the Peruvians, Pizarro invited the Inca to a feast, treacherously made him prisoner, and loaded him with chains.



Pizarro and the Inca-

- 4. To regain his liberty, the Inca offered to fill the room in which he was confined as high as he could reach with vessels of gold. This offer Pizarro accepted, and actually received the gold promised; but instead of releasing his prisoner, he cruelly put him to death.
- 5. In a short time Spain took possession of the northern and western parts of South America, and Portugal of the eastern. After being badly governed for almost three hundred years, the Spanish colonies, about the year 1810,

Pizarro do when he had invited the Inca to a feast? 4. What did the Inca offer? 5. What did the Spanish colonists do about the year 1810? 6. What

declared themselves independent, and, in 1821, Brazil became independent of Portugal.

6. To maintain their authority, the Spaniards sent several armies to South America, which, after fighting many battles with the colonists, were finally driven from the country. At the battle of Ayachuco [I-a-koo'-cho], the Colombians and Peruvians totally defeated the last Spanish army.



General Bolivar entering the City of Lima as Liberator.

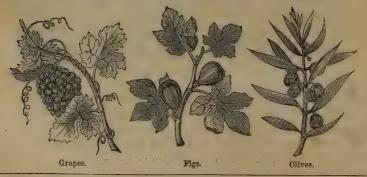
7. Among the eminent men who became celebrated during the contest between Spain and her colonies, Simon Bolivar, the first President of Colombia, called also the Liberator, was the most conspicuous. Before the death of Bolivar, which occurred in 1830, he had lost the confidence of many of his countrymen, they suspecting him of a design to assume kingly authority.

did the Spaniards do to maintain their authority?—Where was the last Spanish army defeated? 7. Who was most conspicuous in this contest?

LESSON 48.

EUROPE.

- 1. Europe is the smallest of the grand divisions of the earth; yet it is the most important and thickly settled: though only one-fourth the extent of America, it contains more than four times as many inhabitants.
- 2. The Alps, Apennines, Pyrenees, Carpathian, Scandinavian or Dofrafield, and Caucasus, are the most noted mountains.
- 3. The chief rivers are, the Volga, Danube, Don, Dnieper, and Rhine. The Thames, in England, and the Seine, in France, though both small, are important and well-known rivers.
- 4. Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats, are the principal kinds of grain raised in the central parts of Europe; and Indian-corn and Rice in its southern regions: in the latter, Grapes, Figs, Oranges, and Olives, grow abundantly.



QUESTIONS.—1. What is Europe?—How many more inhabitants does it contain than America? 2. Name the most noted mountains. 3. Which are

Wine is made from Grapes, and sweet oil from the Olive. Raisins are dried grapes. Great quantities of all those products are brought from France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, into the United States.

- 5. The wild animals of Europe are not numerous. Bears, Wolves, and Wild Boars, are found in some parts, amongst the mountains and forests. The domestic animals, cattle, sheep, and horses, are abundant, and are raised in great perfection in England and Holland.
- 6. The British, French, Dutch, Belgians, and Prussians, are extensively engaged in manufactures and commerce. The most important European States are, Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. These are called the five great powers.
- 7. Nearly all the nations of Europe speak different languages, and in almost every European country the inhabitants comprise two classes, the nobility and the common people.
- 8. The nobility are often very rich, and live in pomp and splendor, while the common people work very hard, and can obtain only the most indifferent food. The latter enjoy much less comfort than the poorest inhabitants of the United States.
- 9. Europe contains fifty-six different States, of which some are very small, while others are extensive countries. There are three Empires, fifteen Kingdoms, five Republics, and four Free Cities. The other divisions are Grand Duchies, Principalities, &c.

the chief rivers? 4. What are the principal kinds of grain raised in Central Europe?—In its southern regions?—What grow abundantly in the latter? 5. What are the wild animals?—Where are the domestic animals raised in great perfection? 6. By what nations are manufactures and commerce extensively carried on?—Name the most important nations. 7. What two classes do the inhabitants comprise? 8. How do the nobility live?—How do the common people work?—What can they obtain? 9. What does Europe contain?

No. 10. - MAP OF EUROPE.



LESSON 49.

No. 10 is a Map of the whole of Europe, with parts of Asia and Africa. Europe is the smallest division of the Eastern Continent. It is bounded, on the north, by the Arctic Ocean; south, by the Mediterranean and Black Seas; east, by Asia; and west, by the Atlantic Ocean.

Point out the Arctic Ocean—Atlantic Ocean—Mediterranean Sea—Black Sea—Asia. The Atlantic Ocean separates Europe from America; the Mediterranean Sea separates it from Africa; the Black Sea, the Ural and Caucasus Mountains, and the Caspian Sea, separate it from Asia.

Point out the Baltic Sea — White Sea — North Sea — Irish Sea — Sea of Marmora — Sea of Azov — Caspian Sea.

Point out the Islands of Great Britain—Ireland—Nova Zembla—Majorca — Corsica — Sardinia — Sicily — Candia.

Great Britain is the largest island belonging to Europe. Nova Zembla is the most northern, and Candia the most southern island.

Point out the Volga River—Danube R.—Don R.—Dnieper R. These are the longest rivers in Europe.

Point out the Alps—Pyrenees—Carpathian Mountains—Balkan Mts.—Dofrafield or Scandinavian Mts.—Ural Mts.—Caucasus Mts. The Apennine Mountains extend through Italy.

Point out Norway and Sweden — Spain and Portugal — Italy — Morea — Crimea — Jutland. These all form Poninsulas.

Point out the Farce Islands—Loffoden Islands—The Malstrom. The latter is a frightful whirlpool in the sea; it sometimes engulfs small vessels, and dashes them to pieces. Whales have been also drawn into its vortex.

Point out the Gulf of Bothnia—Gulf of Finland—Bay of Biscay—Gulf of Venice. The Gulf of Venice is also called the Adriatic Sea. The Archipelago is a sea that lies to the castward of Greece.

Point out the Strait of Gibraltar. This Strait connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea. It is fifteen miles wide, and separates Europe from Africa.

LESSON 50.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, RUSSIA, ETC.

- 1. Sweden and Norway form one kingdom, and are governed by the same king. These countries occupy part of the most northern, and coldest regions of Europe.
- 2. Sweden is noted for its mines of iron and copper, and Norway for its trade in fish, and in boards, plank, and other timber. Stockholm, in Sweden is the capital of the kingdom. Gottenburg is its chief sea-port.



QUESTIONS. - 1. What do Norway and Sweden form? - What do they occupy? 2. For what is Sweden noted?—For what Norway? 3. What kind

- 3. Norway is inhabited by a hardy and courageous people, some of whom live to a great age. Many parts of this country are covered with thick forests, in which Bears are numerous.
- 4. LAPLAND is a cold, barren region, inhabited by an ignorant and rude people, called Laplanders. They are greatly attached to their own country, and think it the finest and most pleasant in the world.



Laplanders' Mode of Winter Travelling.

5. THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE is the largest in the world, though it does not contain near so many inhabitants as the Chinese or British Empire.

of people inhabit Norway? 4. What is Lapland?—To what are the Laplanders greatly attached? 5. What is the Russian Empire? 6. What are

6. The people of Russia comprise several varieties of the human race, among them are Russians, Poles, Tartars, &c. The Russian army is larger than that of any other European nation. It amounts to almost eight hundred thousand men.



Retreat of the French from Moscow.

7. Nearly all the lower classes of Russia are slaves to the great lords, or nobles: they work hard, and are often ill used by their masters. St. Petersburg is the capital of the Russian Empire: it is one of the finest cities in the world. It was founded by Peter the Great, in the year 1703.

some of the varieties of the human race in Russia?—What is the Russian army? 7. What are nearly all the Russians?—What is St. Petersburg? 8. When was Moscow set on fire.

- 8. Moscow, the ancient capital, was set on fire in the year 1812, that it might not afford shelter to the army of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose soldiers, in the retreat from Moscow, were nearly all frozen to death by the intense cold.
- 9. The greater part of Poland, formerly a powerful kingdom, now belongs to Russia. Warsaw is the chief city and was once the capital.

- LESSON 51.

DENMARK, HOLLAND, AND BELGIUM.

- 1. Denmark is a level, and moderately fertile country. The inhabitants are called *Danes*: they are a quiet, and industrious people. Copenhagen is the capital.
- 2. Holland, the country of the Dutch, is a low, and flat, but well cultivated region: many parts of it were formerly covered by the sea. It is famous for its canals and windmills.
- 3. The Dutch are great smokers, and are honest, industrious, and frugal. Their orchards and gardens are kept in the neatest manner. The commerce of Holland is very great, and there are many persons engaged in fishing.
- 4. Amsterdam, the chief city, has long been a place of great trade. A town called the Hague is the capital of Holland. Haarlem contains the largest organ in the world. It is noted for its great trade in flower-roots, especially tulips.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is Denmark?—What are the people called? 2. What is Holland?—For what is it famous? 3. What are the Dutch?—In what are there many persons engaged? 4. What is Amsterdam?—What does Haarlem contain? 5. What is Belgium? 6. What are the people

- 5. Belgium, is the most thickly settled and one of the best cultivated countries in Europe. It has long been noted for its various manufactures.
- 6. The people are called *Belgians*: they resemble the Dutch, but speak the *French* language. Schools are numerous, and almost every one can read and write. Brussels is the capital: Antwerp and Ghent are important cities.
- 7. Many famous battles have been fought in Belgium; the last occurred at Waterloo, in the year 1815. Here, Napoleon, the emperor of the French, was defeated, and many thousand soldiers were killed on both sides.

LESSON 52.

GREAT BRITAIN, ENGLAND, WALES.

- 1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND comprises England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales: these countries, with numerous colonies in various quarters of the earth, form the British Empire.
- 2. This kingdom has been long noted for its wealth and importance, and the number of its ships of war. The British Empire contains, including the whole of its possessions, nearly one-fifth part of the human race.

called?—What language do the Belgians speak? 7. When was the battle of Waterloo fought?

QUESTIONS.—1. What does the United Kingdom comprise?—What do these countries, &c., form? 2. For what has this kingdom been long noted?

3. The inhabitants consist of the English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish. The chief part of the people of these nations are similar, in most respects, to ourselves.



Coronation of Queen Victoria.

- 4. The British Empire is at present governed by Queen Victoria. She was crowned in the year 1838, in Westminster Abbey, in the city of London. This ceremony, called the Coronation, was conducted with great pomp and splendour.
- 5. England, the most southern part of the Island of Great Britain, is a beautiful and an interesting region; the land is

^{3.} Of whom do the inhabitants consist? 4. By whom is the British Empire now governed? 5. What is England? 6. What are carried on? 7. What

cultivated with great care, and extensive portions of the country appear like a garden.

- 6. Vast manufactures of woollen, cotton, silk, iron, glass, &c., are carried on. Canals and railroads are numerous, and steam-ships sail to all quarters of the earth.
- 7. In England there are many individuals who possess *large fortunes*. The noble and the rich have splendid houses, elegant coaches, and many servants; while the poor live meanly, and often suffer much distress.
- 8. London, the capital of the British Empire, is the largest and most wealthy city in the world; its trade extends to every quarter of the globe, and it is visited by numerous individuals from our own and other countries.
- 9. Liverpool and Bristol are important commercial cities. Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds are noted manufacturing places.
- 10. Bath is the most elegant city in England. Cambridge and Oxford contain celebrated universities, in which many distinguished men have been educated.
- 11. Wales joins England on the west, and is inhabited by the Welsh. These people make great quantities of flannel, from the wool furnished by their numerous flocks of sheep. Mines of coal, iron, and copper abound, and great quantities of railroad iron are made.

LESSON 53.

SCOTLAND, IRELAND, ETC.

1. Scotland is situated to the northward of England, and is divided by the Grampian Hills, into the Highlands and Lowlands.

do many individuals possess? 8. What is London? 9. Name the important commercial cities.—The important manufacturing places. 10. What is Bath?—What do Cambridge and Oxford contain? 11. By whom is Wales inhabited?—What do these people make?



Shepherdess, Highland Piper, and Soldier.

- 2. Like the inhabitants of New England, the Scotch are religious, moral, and industrious. The churches are well attended, schools are numerous, and the people are among the best educated in Europe.
- 3. The Highlands is a rugged, hilly region. The inhabitants speak a peculiar language, and wear a different dress from other nations. They raise many sheep and cattle. The bagpipes is their favourite musical instrument.
- 4. The Lowlands is a level and fertile country, and more thickly settled. Edinburgh and Glasgow are the principal cities in Scotland: Edinburgh is noted for its university, for its castle, and for Holyrood House, the ancient palace of the Scotlish kings.

QUESTIONS.—1. How is Scotland divided? 2. What are the Scotch?—What are the people? 3. What is the Highlands?—What do they raise?
4. What is the Lowlands?—For what is Edinburgh noted? 5. What i

5. Ireland is a fine, fertile island, situated to the westward of Great Britain. The country is badly governed, and the inhabitants are much oppressed: they often suffer for want of food. Ireland is famous for potatoes.



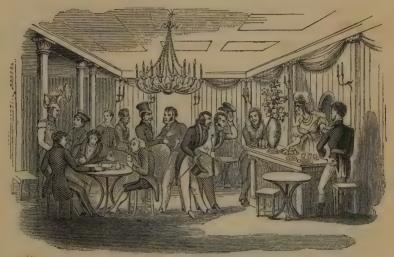
Irish Emigrants leaving their Native Country for America.

6. The people of Ireland are called the Irish: numbers of them leave iheir native country, and come to the United States, where they form, in many places, a considerable part of the population. Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick, are the chief cities of Ireland. Belfast is noted for the manufacture of linen, and Limerick for that of fish-hooks.

General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, in the cause of American freedom, as well as many other gallant patriots who adopted our country as their home, were natives of Ireland.

Ireland?—What is the country?—What are the inhabitants? 6. What do many of the people do? 7. What is France?—For what is it famous?

7. France is a beautiful and fertile country; it is famous for its wines, brandy, and silk goods. It was formerly a kingdom, afterwards a republic; now it is an empire.



Interior of a French Café (Coffee-house).

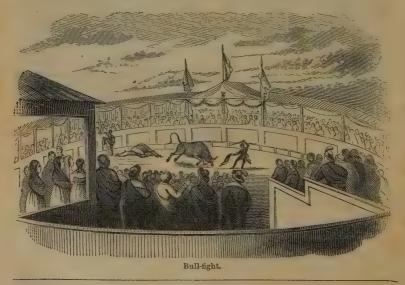
- 8. The inhabitants of France are called the French. They are very polite and gay in their manners. Dancing is a favourite amusement.
- 9. Paris, the capital, is one of the finest cities in the world: it is the centre of fashion for the civilized world, and is much visited by strangers: many Americans are always to be found there. Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, are important cities.

^{8.} What is said of the French?—What is a favourite amusement? 9. What is Paris?—What are Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux?

LESSON 54.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND GERMANY.

- 1. Spain is the country of the Spaniards. Though now among the weakest, it was once the most important kingdom in Europe, and possessed vast territories in North and South America.
- 2. PORTUGAL joins Spain on the west, and is very like that country in its climate and productions. The inhabitants are called the Portuguese.



QUESTIONS.—1. What is Spain? 2. What is Portugal like?—What are the inhabitants called? 3. What is said of both these kingdoms?—What is

- 3. Both these kingdoms are badly governed: the greater part of the people are very poor, and much oppressed by the rich. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Lisbon is the capital of Portugal. Bull-fights are a favourite amusement in Spain; on opposite page is a picture representing one.
- 4. Germany is inhabited by the Germans. It is an extensive region, including Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, and other states: these amount, altogether, to thirty-nine in number, and form the Germanic Confederation.
- 5. The Germans are composed of various nations, yet they all speak the same language. They are an industrious and ingenious people, and were the inventors of *printing*, watches, and globes.
- 6. Universities, schools, and learned men, are numerous throughout Germany. Music and dancing are favourite amusements of the people.
- 7. The empire of Austria is the largest German state. The people are called Austrians. Prussia is the country of the Prussians. Here every man is compelled to serve as a soldier for three years.

In Prussia, all little boys and girls must go to school after they have attained a certain age: this is the law, and none are allowed to stay at home during school hours.

the capital of Spain?—Of Portugal? 4. By whom is Germany inhabited? What does it include?—What do they form? 5. Of what were they the inventors? 6. What are numerous? 7. What is Austria?—What are the people called?—What is Prussia?—What is every man compelled to do? 10. What is Vienna?—Berlin?—Hamburg?

8. Vienna is the capital of Austria, and the largest city in Germany. Berlin is the capital of Prussia. Hamburg is the chief commercial city of Germany: it carries on a great trade with England and the United States.

LESSON 55.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

1. Switzerland, the country of the Swiss, is a republic, and one of the few European states that is not governed by



QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Switzerland? — Where is it situated? 2. What

an emperor or king: it is situated amongst the Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, except the Caucasus.

- 2. Vast bodies of snow, called Avalanches, sometimes rush down the lofty sides of the Alps, and bury the towns and villages, with their inhabitants.
- 3. The Swiss are an honest, brave, and industrious people. The renowned William Tell was a native of Switzerland: he fought bravely against the enemies of his country.
- 4. Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne, are each, in their turn, for two years at a time, the capital of Switzerland. Geneva, the largest city, is remarkable for the number of watches made in it. The lake on which it is situated is one of the most celebrated in Europe.
- 5. ITALY is one of the most pleasant countries in Europe: it is unsurpassed for the mildness of its climate, the grandeur of its mountains, and the beauty of its lakes and plains.
- 6. Italy includes the kingdoms of Sardinia, Lombardy and Venice, and Naples; also the states of the Church, and some smaller territories.
- 7. Rome is the most celebrated city in Italy, and has been renowned in history for more than two thousand years. This city contains many splendid buildings; one of them, St. Peter's church, is the largest in the world.

sometimes rush down the lofty sides of the Alps? 3. What are the Swiss? 4. What cities are each, in their turn, the capital of Switzerland?—For what is Geneva remarkable? 5. What is Italy? 6. What does Italy include? 7 What is Rome?—Which is the largest church in the world? 8.



Italians - View of Rome.

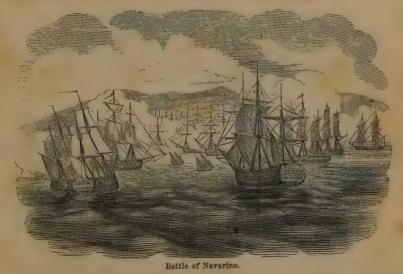
- 8. Naples is the largest city in Italy, and Milan the most elegant. Venice is built on seventy-two islands: here they have canals instead of streets, and boats in place of carriages. The lowest class of people in Naples are called Lazzaroni. Some of them are so ignorant that they do not know their own names.
- 9. Genoa is the birth-place of Columbus, and Florence of Americus Vespucius. Turin is the most regularly built of all the Italian cities.

What is Naples?—What is Milan?—On what is Venice built? 9. Of whom was Genoa the birth-place?—Florence?—What is Turin?

LESSON 56.

IONIAN REPUBLIC, GREECE, AND TURKEY.

- 1. The Ionian Republic comprises several small, but fertile islands, situated on the western coast of Greece. This little state is under the protection of Great Britain.
- 2. Greece is inhabited by the Greeks: they are a brave and handsome race of people, and, in ancient times, were the most civilized and learned nation in the world.



QUESTIONS.—1. What does the Ionian Republic comprise? 2. By whom is Greece inhabited?—What were they in ancient times? 3 How long was

- 3. Greece was subject to Turkey for 300 years, but is now governed by its own king. The battle of Navarino, fought in the year 1827, secured its independence. In this conflict 214 vessels belonging to the Turks and Egyptians were destroyed.
- 4. Athens, the capital of Greece, is one of the oldest cities in the world: it was the birthplace of many of the most distinguished men of ancient times. The ruins of some of the most celebrated buildings ever erected are still to be seen in Athens. Napoli and Missolonghi are noted towns.
- 5. Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, comprises Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia. The inhabitants called Turks, are Mahommedans, and differ greatly from Christians.



Turkish Car - Turks, and Scenery in Turkey.

Greece subject to the Turks?—When was the battle of Navarino fought? 4. What is Athens?—Of whom was it the birth-place? 5. What does Turkey TURKEY. 111

- 6. The Turks do not use chairs, but sit cross-legged, on cushious or carpets: they wear turbans instead of hats, and take their food with their fingers, without knife or fork. Among these people, the rich are allowed to have several wives, none of whom, according to custom, go abroad without being veiled. The poorer class have seldom more than one wife. Like other Mahommedans, the Turks do not use pork or wine. They all smoke the pipe, and drink coffee. The latter is used without milk or sugar.
- 7. The Sultan, or Emperor of Turkey, wishes his subjects to adopt *Christian customs and habits*. He is also in favour of establishing schools, on the plan adopted in the United States. Considerable changes have already taken place in the principles of the government and in the manners of the higher classes of the Turks.
- 8. Constantinople is the capital of the Turkish Empire. The houses in this city are mostly built of wood, and extensive fires sometimes take place. The Mahommedan places of worship, or mosques, are numerous, and some of them are very fine buildings. The most celebrated of these, the mosque of St. Sophia, was once a Christian church.



Mosque.

comprise?—What are the Turks? 6. How do they sit?—What are the rich allowed to have? 7. What does the Sultan wish his subjects to adopt? 8. What is Constantinople?—What sometimes take place?—What are Mahommedan places of worship called?

No. 11. - MAP OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.



LESSON 57.

No. 11 is a Map of Central and Southern Europe. Point out England — Scotland—Wales—Ireland. The three first occupy the Island of Great Britain.

Point out Austria—Prussia—Bavaria—Hanover—Saxony—Wirtemberg. These are the principal states of Germany. Hungary is a province of Austria, the people of which recently endeavoured to become independent.

Point out Denmark—Holland—Belgium—France—Switzerland. These, with Great Britain, the German States, and the western part of Russia, are the principal countries in Central Europe.

Point out Spain — Portugal — Italy — Greece — Turkey. These occupy Southern Europe.

Point out St. Petersburg—Stockholm—Copenhagen. These are the capitals of Russia, Sweden and Norway, and Denmark.

Point out London—Liverpool—Manchester—Edinburgh [Ed'in-bur-ro]—Glasgow—Dublin—Cork. These are the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland. London is the capital.

Point out Paris—Lyons—Nantes—Bordeaux—Marseilles. These are the principal cities in France. Paris is the capital.

Point out Madrid—Lisbon—Barcelona—Seville—Granada—Cadiz—Oporto. These are the principal cities in Spain and Portugal.

Point out Vienna—Berlin—Hamburg—Amsterdam—Brussels—Geneva.
These are the chief cities in Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Point out Naples — Rome — Florence — Genoa — Turin — Milan — Constantinople — Athens. These are the chief cities of Italy, Turkey, and Greece.

Point out the Vistula—Oder—Elbe—Rhine—Loire—Douro—Tagus— Dniester [Nees'-ter]. These are the principal second-rate rivers of Europe.

Point out the Shetland Islands — Orkney Is. — Hebrides, or Western Is.

Point out Cape Clear — St. George's Channel — English Channel. The narrowest part of the English Channel is called the Strait of Dover.

Point out Mont Blanc-Mount Etna. The first is the highest mountain in Europe. Mount Etna is the most important volcano.

LESSON 58.

HISTORY OF EUROPE

- 1. EUROPE it is supposed, was not settled at so early a period as Asia or Africa: these two divisions contained *powerful empires and populous cities*, while the inhabitants of Europe were still in a state of barbarism.
- 2. The Greeks were the earliest European people of whom we know any thing with certainty. They lived at first on roots, herbs, and acorns, and sheltered themselves in caves and hollow trees.
- 3. About 3300 years ago, a colony of Egyptians settled in Greece, who, in a short time, wrought important changes among the rude inhabitants. The latter soon began to live in towns, and to form regular governments; and at length became a renowned and important nation.
- 4. The people of Greece cultivated learning and the sciences, and acquired great skill in architecture, statuary, painting, and other arts. They founded beautiful cities, and built splendid temples.
- 5. The Romans became, afterwards, the most powerful nation in the world: they extended their dominion over Greece, and many other countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa. These renowned people were, however, conquered in their turn, by the Goths, and Vandals, and other barbarous nations, who destroyed nearly every trace of learning and refinement.
- 6. For several hundred years after the downfal of the Roman Empire, the people of Europe were very rude and ignorant, but in time they became improved and civilized, and, with their descendants in other quarters, they now comprise the most enlightened and powerful nations in existence.
- 7. All the nations of Europe, with the exception of the Turks, profess the Christian religion: they are better educated, and enjoy a greater share of freedom, than the inhabitants of Asia or Africa.

QUESTIONS.—1. What did Asia and Africa contain, while Europe was still in a state of barbarism? 2. What were the Greeks? 3. When did the Egyptians settle in Greece? 4. What did the people of Greece cultivate?—What did they found and build? 5. What did the Romans afterwards become?—By whom were they conquered? 6. What were the people after the

- 8. To Europe the world is indebted for many of the most useful inventions; of these, the art of printing, with the mariner's compass, watches, telescopes, and rail-roads, are some of the results of European ingenuity.
- 9. Many distinguished men have lived in Europe in modern times; some are noted for their learning, some for the useful discoveries they have made, and others for their abilities as statesmen and warriors.
- 10. Among the latter was Napoleon Bonaparte, a native of Corsica: he became Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, and was the greatest general and monarch of his time. Bonaparte raised mighty armies, and conquered many nations: he was at last, however, defeated at the battle of Waterloo, and was sent as a prisoner to the Island of St. Helena, where he died in the year 1821.



downfal of the Roman Empire?—What do they now comprise? 7. What do the nations of Europe profess?—What do they enjoy? 8. What are some of the results of European ingenuity? 9. Who have lived in Europe, &c.? 10. What did Napoleon Bonaparte become?—What did he do?—Where was he sent as a prisoner? - When did he die?

LESSON 59.

ASIA.

- 1. Asia is the largest division of the earth, and contains more than one half of its inhabitants. It comprises many countries and nations, with extensive ranges of high mountains, and numerous rivers.
- 2. The nations of Asia are often called *Oriental nations*; and the manners and customs of the people are called Oriental manners and customs. Oriental means eastern.
- 3. The principal countries in Asia are, Asiatic Russia, Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Tartary, India, China, and Japan.
- 4. The principal mountains of Asia are the Himmaleh, or Himalaya: these are the highest in the world. The others are, the Altai, Thian-chan, Kuen-lan, Caucasus, and Taurus mountains.
- 5. The chief rivers are the Kiang, or Yang-tse-kiang, Hoang-Ho, Obi, Lena, Yenesei, Ganges, Indus, and Euphrates.
- 6. Asia furnishes tea, sugar, coffee, indigo, pepper, cinnamon, and cotton, besides other useful products. Gold, and diamonds, and precious stones of various kinds, are found in this quarter of the world.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is Asia?—What does it contain? 2. What are the natives of Asia often called?—What does Oriental mean? 3. Which are the principal countries? 4. Which are the principal mountains? 5. Which are the principal rivers? 6. What does Asia furnish?—What are found?



Rhinoceros.



Gazelle.

7. The principal Asiatic animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, torse, camel, dromedary, and antelopes of different species. The cassowary, cranes of various kinds, some of which are as tall as a man, the wild pea-fowl, parrots in great variety, and the most splendid pheasants in the world, are a few of the larger Asiatic birds.



Golden Pheasant.

8. The people of Asia differ greatly from those of Europe and America. Many of them make no use of tables, knives, forks, and plates, at their meals: they sit on the floor, and a whole family will eat from the same dish.

^{7.} Which are the principal Asiatic animals?—Which are the larger Asiatic birds? 8. Of what do many of the people make no use?—On what do they sit? 9. On what do they sleep?—What do many of the men wear?

9. They sleep on mats, or carpets, and do not undress when they lie down to rest at night. Many of the men wear long beards, and shave their heads. The women are generally ignorant, and very few of them can read or write.

LESSON 60.*

ASIATIC RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND SYRIA.

- 1. ASIATIC RUSSIA is an immense territory, comprising the third part of Asia. It includes Siberia, Georgia, and some other smaller districts, and extends from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.
- 2. Siberia occupies the most northern part of Asia: it is, for the most part, a cold and sterile region. The inhabitants are composed of Russians, with Tartars, Tungouses, and other barbarous tribes. It is noted for its mines of gold and precious stones, and the abundance of its fossil ivory. The latter is found embedded in the frozen earth and ice of the Northern coasts. It consists of the teeth and tusks of the Mammoth, an extinct animal, similar to the elephant.
- 3. Those persons who have displeased the Emperor of Russia, or who have committed certain crimes, are exiled to this country, and are seldom ever permitted to see their friends again.
- 4. Georgia is a country situated on the south side of the Caucasus Mountains. The inhabitants are called Georgians. Like the Circassians, who reside on the opposite side of the

QUESTIONS.—1. What does Asiatic Russia comprise?—What does it include? 2. What is Siberia?—What are the inhabitants composed of? 3. Who are exiled to Siberia? 4. Where is Georgia situated? 5. For what

^{*}To prepare the Pupils to answer the Questions without the assistance hitherto rendered in the text, the use of the Italic type will be gradually discontinued in what follows, and in a few of the closing Lessons altogether dispensed with-

mountains, they are a handsome, well-formed people, but are not so warlike.



Georgians selling their Women.

- 5. The Georgian women are celebrated for their beauty: many of them are sold by their parents to traders, who sell them to the Turks, and other nations. Some of them thus become the wives of kings and princes.
- 6. Turkey in Asia forms a part of the Ottoman, or Turkish Empire. It is a fine, fertile region, but is badly governed and cultivated.
- 7. Mount Ararat, on which the Ark rested, is in this country; and here Noah, and his posterity settled, after the flood. This part of Asia is now inhabited by *Turks*, *Arabs*, *Turcomans*, *Armenians*, and *Kurds*.

are the women celebrated? 6. Of what does Turkey in Asia form a part? 7. On what mountain did the Ark rest?—By whem is this part of Asia inhabited?



Noah and his Family leaving the Ark.

- 8. Smyrna, Bagdad, and Bussorah, are the principal cities. Smyrna is noted for its trade in figs, of which large quantities are imported into the United States.
- 9. Syria was conquered by the Turks in 1516, and has belonged to them ever since. It was renowned in ancient times for its commerce and riches.
- 10. Damascus and Aleppo are the chief cities of Syria: the former is situated in a fertile district. Aleppo, in the year 1822, was nearly all de stroyed by an earthquake; but it has since been rebuilt.

^{8.} Which are the principal cities?—For what is Smyrna noted? 9. When and by what people was Syria conquered?—For what was it renowned ir ancient times? 10. Which are now the chief cities?—When was Aleppo nearly destroyed?

LESSON 61.

PALESTINE, ARABIA, PERSIA, ETC.

- 1. Palestine, or the Holy Land, is the most celebrated country in the world. It was long inhabited by the Jews, and was also the residence of our Saviour, Jesus Christ.
- 2. In this part of Asia, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob fed their flocks, and David and Solomon reigned. It was a fertile and populous territory; but is now badly governed, and badly cultivated.
- 3. Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine, has been renowned for more than three thousand years. It is much inferior to what it was in ancient times. Christians, Jews, and Mahommedans, regard it as a holy city.
- 4. Arabia is a dry, sandy country, poorly supplied with water. The people are called Arabs. They live partly in towns, and partly in tents.
- 5. Those who live in tents inhabit the desert, and are called *Bedouins* [Bed'-oo-eens]. They raise many horses and camels, and often plunder the caravans that travel through their country.

The Arabs are supposed to be descended from Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar, of whom we read in the Bible.

6. Some parts of Arabia are fertile, and produce the finest coffee in the world. Muscat, Sana, and Mecca, are the principal towns. The latter is visited every year by many thousand pilgrims.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is Palestine?—Who resided here? 2. Who fed their flocks?—Who reigned? 3. How long has Jerusalem been renowned?—What do Christians, &c., regard it? 4. What is Arabia?—How do the Arabs live? 5. What are those who inhabit the desert called?—What do the Bedouins often do? 6. What do some parts of Arabia produce?—By whom is Mecca visited every year? 7. What is Persia? 8. What are the in-

7. Persia, the country of the Persians, is a very ancient and famous empire. It is badly governed, and is not so flourishing and powerful as it formerly was.

In the Bible we read of Cyrus, the friend of the Jews, and of Ahasuerus, who made Esther his queen: these were both sovereigns of Persia.



Persians-View of Ispahan.

- 8. The inhabitants are the most polite and learned of all the Eastern nations. They make handsome shawls, carpets, and various articles of silk. Teheran is the capital: Ispahan and Tabreez are the chief towns.
- 9. Afghanistan [Af-gan-is-tan'] and Beloochistan [Beloochis-tan'] are situated east of Persia. The people of the former are called Afghans, and those of the latter Belooches. Cabul and Kelat are the principal cities.

habitants?—What do they make? 9. What are the people of Afghanistan called?—Of Beloochistan?—What are the principal cities?

LESSON 62.

TARTARY, INDIA, AND HINDOOSTAN.

- 1. Tartary is an extensive region, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It comprises two great divisions, *Chinese Tartary*, and *Independent Tartary*. The inhabitants are called Tartars.
- 2. Some of the people of Tartary inhabit cities and towns, others live in tents and roam from place to place with their horses, camels, and cattle.



Turcomans carrying off Persians into Slavery.

QUESTIONS.—1. What does Tartary comprise? 2. What do some of the people inhabit?—Where do others live? 3. What do the Turcomans often

- 3. The Turcomans, who live on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, often attack and plunder the towns and villages of the Persians, and carry off and sell the people for slaves. They also seize upon such Russian subjects as fall into their hands when trading along the shores of the Caspian Sea.
- 4. Many of the Tartars eat horse-flesh, and prefer it to any other. A favourite drink of a Tartar tribe is koomis, a whey made from mare's milk; from the latter they likewise make a rich well-tasted cheese.
- 5. India is one of the most celebrated countries in the world. It is a very extensive and fertile region. Hindoostan, Birmah, Siam, and Anam, are its principal divisions. Rice is the chief food in all these regions.



do? 4. What do many of the Tartars eat?—What is a favourite drink of the Kirguis? 5. What is India?—Name its principal divisions. 6. For

- 6. This part of Asia has been long noted for its diamonds, spices, and cotton goods. The elephant, rhinoceros, and tiger, are found here: the last-mentioned animal is the most ferocious and cruel in the world, and is often hunted and killed by men riding on elephants.
- 7. HINDOOSTAN is the country of the Hindoos: it is very populous, and contains many different states: these are nearly all subject to Great Britain, and form that division of the British Empire called British India.
- 8. The Hindoos are divided into four classes, or castes, the individuals of which are not allowed to intermarry with one another, or to eat or sleep together. The missionaries have converted many of the natives to the Christian religion.
- 9. Calcutta is the capital of British India. In this city, the wealthy English inhabitants live in houses that rival palaces in elegance and extent. Madras and Bombay are important cities.

The Banyan, or Wonder Tree, grows in Hindoostan. A well-known tree of this species has upwards of three thousand depending branches, that have taken root in the ground.



The Banvan Tree.

what has this part of Asia been long noted?—What animals are found here? 7. To whom is nearly the whole of Hindoostan subject? 8. How are the Hindoos divided?—What are they not allowed to do?—What have the missionaries done? 11. What is Calcutta?—What do the wealthy inhibitants live in?

LESSON 63.

BIRMAH, ETC., CHINA, AND JAPAN.

- 1. Birmah, Siam, Anam, and Malacca, are countries which form the eastern part of India. These are well-watered, warm, and fertile regions.
- 2. The inhabitants are idolaters. Almost every family in these countries, as well as in China and Japan, have images in their houses, which they worship.
- 3. The American missionaries have converted many of the Birmans and Karens, to the faith of the Gospel. The people of Malacca are called Malays, and are mostly pirates. Monchaboo is the capital of Birmah; Bangkok, of Siam; and Hue, of Anam.
- 4. The Empire of China is very extensive; it contains many large cities and towns, and a greater population than any other empire in the world.
- 5. The inhabitants of this country are called Chinese: they are a proud, vain people, and believe all other nations to be much inferior to themselves. The Emperor is called the Son of Heaven.
- 6. In China, very small feet are thought to be the chief beauty of a woman. The poor often suffer from a want of food, and eat dogs, cats, rats, and mice, while the rich fare sumptuously.
- 7. Besides China Proper, the Chinese Empire comprises Thibet, Little Bokhara, Soongaria, Mongolia, Mantchooria, and Corea. Pekin is the capital of the Chinese Empire. Canton is the chief sea-port: much of the tea that we use comes from Canton.

QUESTIONS.—1. What do Birmah, &c., form? 2. What are the inhabitants? 3. What have the American missionaries done?—What are the people of Malacca called?—What are they mostly? 4. What does the Empire of China contain? 5. What are the Chinese? 6. What is thought to be the chief beauty of the women? 7. Besides China Proper, what does the Chinese Empire comprise? 8. What are noted works?—What is a remark-

8. The Great Wall, and the Grand Canal, are noted works. The Porcelain Tower at Nankin, is a remarkable building. Tea is the leaf of a shrub that grows principally in this country



Porcelain Tower.

Tea Plant.

- 9. THIBET is a cold and mountainous country, situated between India and China. It is remarkable for being the residence of the Grand Lama.
- 10. This prince is the sovereign pontiff of the religion of the Budhists. Though but a man, his followers believe that he is God himself, in a human form, and that he never dies. Lassa is the capital of Thibet.
- 11. THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN consists of several large and populous islands, which lie eastward of China. The soil is fertile and well cultivated.
- 12. Manufactures of various kinds are carried on by the Japanese. They are very jealous of other nations, and do not allow any but the people of China, Corea, and the Dutch to trade with them. Jedo, the capital, is a very large city.

able building?-What is tea? 9. For what is Thibet remarkable? 10. What do the followers of the Grand Lama believe him to be? 11. Of what does the Empire of Japan consist? 12. Of whom are the inhabitants jealous? -Whom do they allow to trade with them?



LESSON 64.

No. 12 is a Map of Asia. Asia is bounded, north, by the Northern Ocean; south, by the Indian Ocean; east, by the Pacific Ocean; and west, by Europe and Africa.

Point out the Arctic Ocean—Indian Ocean—Pacific Ocean—Europe—Africa — North America.

Point out the Black Sea—Red S.—Arabian S.—China S.—Caspian S.—S. of Aral. The two last are not connected with the Ocean.

Point out the Persian Gulf - Bay of Bengal - Gulf of Siam.

Point out Behring's Strait — Strait of Bab-el-mandeb — Isthmus of Suez. The first separates Asia and North America; the second separates Asia and Africa; the third is the neck of land which unites Asia and Africa.

Point out the Obe River—Yenesei R.—Lena R.—Euphrates R.—Indus R.—Ganges R.—Cambodia R.—Yang-tse-Kiang R.—Hoang-Ho R. Tho Yang-tse-Kiang is the largest river in Asia.

Point out the islands of Ceylon—Hainan—Formosa—Niphon—Jesso—Seghalien. The three last are the principal islands of Japan.

Point out the Peninsula of Malacca—Corea—Kamtschatka. The peninsula of Malacca is separated from the island of Sumatra by the Strait of Malacca.

Point out Mount Ararat—Ural Mountains—Altai Mountains—Himalaya Mountains. The last are the highest mountains in the world. One of them is more than twenty-eight thousand feet high.

Point out Siberia — Turkey — Syria — Arabia — Persia — Afghanistan — Beloochistan—Independent Tartary—India—Hindoostan—Birmah—Siem—Anam — Empire of Japan. The last consists entirely of islands.

Point out China—Little Bokhara—Soongaria—Mongolia—Mantchooria—Thibet—Corea. These regions form the Chinese Empire.

Point out Pekin—Jedo—Hue—Calcutta—Mecca—Bangkok — Monchabo—Cabul—Teheran. These are the most important capitals of Asia.

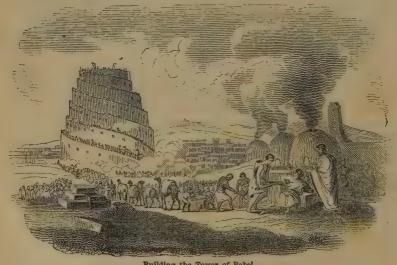
Point out Canton—Saigon—Madras — Bombay — Ispahan — Jerusalem — Medina—Muscat. These are the principal cities of Asia that are not capitals.

LESSON 65.

HISTORY OF ASIA.

THE history of Asia is highly interesting, but in this little book we can Inly mention a few of the most remarkable occurrences which have taken place.

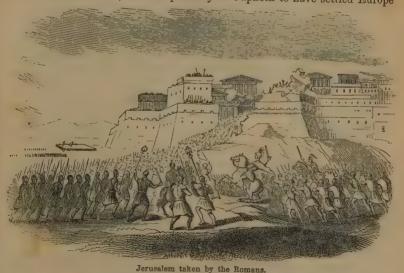
1. The history of Asia begins with the creation of the world. This event, which took place nearly six thousand years ago, is recorded in the Holy Scriptures. There we may also read the account of our first parents; of the murder of Abel, by his brother Cain; and of the acts of Noah, who built the ark.



Building the Tower of Babel.

QUESTIONS. - 1. What does the history of Asia begin with? - When did . this event take place? - Of what may we also read an account? 2. What

- 2. The ark was a great ship, in which Noah and his family were saved from the flood. This was a vast deluge of water, which covered the earth, and destroyed all living creatures, except those who were saved with Noah. The flood occurred nearly four thousand two hundred years ago.
- 3. About a hundred years after the flood, the descendants of Noah began to build the Tower of Babel, which they intended should reach to heaven; but the Almighty put a stop to their foolish design, by confounding their language, so that they could not understand one another.
- 4. This circumstance caused them to scatter abroad into various parts of the earth. The children of Shem are supposed to have settled Asia; those of Ham to have settled Africa; and the posterity of Japheth to have settled Europe



was the ark ?-What was the flood ?-When did it occur? 3. What did the descendants of Noah begin to build, &c.?-How did the Almighty stop their design? 4. What did this circumstance cause them to do?-What did the children of Shem settle ?- The children of Ham ?- The posterity of Japheth?

- 5. The narratives of the lives of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; of Samson; of David, who killed Goliath; and of Daniel, who was cast into the lions' den; are portions of the history of Asia.
- 6. The appearance of our Saviour Jesus Christ, nearly 2000 years ago, is the most remarkable event recorded in history. At that time the inhabitants of the earth were ignorant of true religion, and had become very wicked.
- 7. Christ taught mankind to worship God, and to love one another. He was constantly employed in performing acts of charity and mercy; yet he was barbarously crucified by the Jews: they were, in consequence, driven from their own country, and their chief city, Jerusalem, was taken and destroyed by the Romans.
- 8. After the death of our Saviour, his disciples preached the gospel with wonderful success, and converted multitudes of sinners. Though opposed and persecuted, they established the Christian faith in various parts of the earth, and it has now become the religion of the most enlightened nations.

LESSON 66.

HISTORY OF ASIA .- Continued.

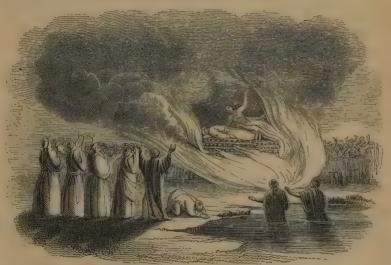
- 1. About six hundred years after the time of Christ, the impostor Mahomed appeared in Arabia, and established a false religion, which has been adopted by the Turks, Arabs, Persians, Tartars, and other Oriental nations.
- 2. Many systems of religion have had their rise in this quarter of the earth. The worshippers of Brahma, in Hindoostan; those of Buddha, in Birmah;

QUESTIONS. — 1. When did Mahomed appear? — What did he establish?

^{5.} What are all portions of the history of Asia? 6. What was the appearance of our Saviour Jesus Christ? 7. What did Christ teach mankind?—In what was he constantly employed?—Who crucified him?—What were they driven from? 8. What took place after the death of our Saviour?—What did his disciples establish?

of the Grand Lama, in Thibet and Tartary; and of Fo, in China, embrace the greater part of the inhabitants of Asia.

- 3. The Hindoos, who worship Brahma, foolishly believe that they can only obtain the pardon of sin by the performance of various cruel practices, alike revolting to reason and humanity.
- 4. Some seek death by drowning, and some are crushed beneath the wheels of the great car on which their idols are dragged about; widows, also, burn themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands.



Hindoo Widow performing the Suttee, or burning herself with the Dead Body of her Husband.

5. The followers of Buddha are numerous in Birmah and Siam. They build spacious temples, most of which contain monstrous idols; these the people bow down to, and worship.

^{2.} What have had their rise in this quarter of the earth?—What do the worshippers of these systems embrace? 3. In what way do the Hindoos believe they can obtain pardon for sin? 4. How do some seek death?—In what way

- 6. In Asia, at an early period, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, and the Persian Empires, successively arose, flourished, and decayed. In later times the Greeks, and afterwards the Romans, exercised dominion over some of the finest portions of this region.
- 7. About twelve hundred years ago, the Saracens, or Arabs, began their conquests, and obtained possession of many fruitful countries. They founded an extensive empire, and were, for a time, an important and powerful nation.
- 8. At a later period Jenghis Khan [Jeng'-is Kan'], and afterwards Tamerlane, Tartar conquerors, commanded armies which contained hundreds of thousands of men. They subdued many nations and countries, and converted some of the finest regions of Asia into barren wastes.
- 9. The discovery of a passage to India around the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1498, is one of the most remarkable incidents, connected with this part of the earth, that has ever occurred.
- 10. In consequence of that event, the boundaries of knowledge have been enlarged, commerce has been extended, and civilized nations, particularly the British, have acquired great power and dominion.
- 11. Through the preaching of the missionaries, and the information spread abroad by printed books and newspapers, important changes are taking place among the multitudes that inhabit Asia.
- 12. The religion of the Saviour, and the more benevolent customs of Christian society, will, no doubt, in time, be substituted for the worship of false gods and the cruel rites of Paganism.

are some crushed?—What do widows do? 5. Where are the followers of Buddha numerous?—What do they build? 6. What empires successively arose, &c.?—What nations exercised dominion, &c.? 7. When did the Saracens begin their conquests? 8. What did Jenghis Khan and Tamerlane do?—Into what did they convert some of the finest regions? 9. When was the passage to India discovered? 10. What has been the consequence of that event? 11. Through what means are important changes taking place? 12. What will be substituted for the worship of false gods, &c.?

LESSON 67.

AFRICA-BARBARY AND EGYPT.

- 1. Africa is a great peninsula, which is joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. It is the hottest, and the least known, division of the earth.
- 2. The chief ranges of mountains are the Atlas, the Kong, and the Mountains of the Moon. The principal rivers are the Nile, Niger, Congo, Orange, Zambeze, and Senegal.
- 3. The cocoanut, orange, olive, date, pine-apple, and banana, are among the principal fruits of Africa; and the elephant, lion, hippopotamus, camelopard, leopard and orang-outang, are among the most noted animals. The African ostrich is the largest bird in the world.



Hippopotamus.



Ostrich.

4. The inhabitants are mostly of the Negro, or black race. They are very ignorant, and are often at war with each other, when those which are conquered are made slaves.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is Africa? 2. Name the chief ranges of mountains.—
The principal rivers. 3. Mention some of the principal fruits.—Some of the most noted animals.—Which is the largest bird in the world? 4. Of what

- 5. The principal countries of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, Senegambia, Guinea, Cape Colony, Mozambique, Zanguebar, and Soudan.
- 6. BARBARY, the most northern part of Africa, includes the independent states of Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli, and the Colony of Algiers, or Algeria, which belongs to the French Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, are the chief cities.



Natives of Barbary.

Moorish Horsemen.

7. The inhabitants are principally Moors, Berbers, and Arabs. The Moors reside in the towns; they are noted for their skill in horsemanship. The Berbers inhabit the Atlas mountains. The Arabs live in tents, and possess many camels.

race are most of the inhabitants? 5. Name the principal countries of Africa. 6. What is Barbary?—What does it include? 7. What are the inhabitants principally?—What are the Moors noted for?—What do the Berbers inhabit?

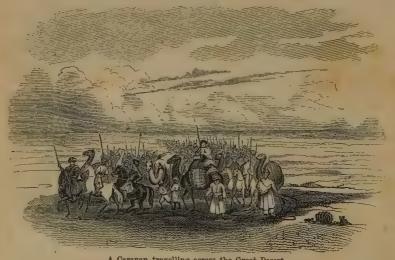
- 8. EGYPT is the most celebrated country in Africa. It is watered by the river Nile, which overflows its banks every year, and renders the soil very productive.
- 9. This country is famous for its pyramids, Sphinx, and catacombs: the latter are tombs, in which mummies, or the embalmed bodies of the ancient inhabitants are still found.
- 10. Egypt was long a province of the Turkish Empire, but it is now nearly independent. Its Pacha [Pa-shaw'], or ruler, has a powerful army and navy. He has established schools and manufactories, but governs his people with great severity. Cairo is the capital; Alexandria is the chief sea-port.
- 11. Nubia is a dry, sandy region, situated on both sides of the river Nile. It was once a populous and important country, but is now thinly peopled.
- 12. The remains of splendid temples are common in Nubia. They are, for the most part, under ground, and cut out of the solid rock. New Dongola, and Khartoom, are the chief towns.
- 13. Abyssinia is a territory composed of rugged mountains, and fertile valleys. South of it is the country of the Bari, the inhabitants of which are said to be seven feet and upwards in height.
- 14. The inhabitants of Abyssinia, though of a dark complexion, are not negroes. They are very rude and brutal in their manners. At their feasts they eat raw flesh, streaming with blood, cut from the animal while yet warm. Gondar is the largest city.

[—]In what do the Arabs live? 8. What is Egypt?—What is it watered by? 9. What is this country famous for? 10. What is Egypt nearly independent of?—What has the Pacha established?—How does he govern his people? 11. What is Nubia? 12. What are common in this country? 13. What is Abyssinia composed of? 14. What are the inhabitants?—At their feasts, what do they eat?

LESSON 68.

GREAT DESERT AND WESTERN AFRICA.

1. THE SAHARA, or GREAT DESERT, is a vast sandy plain, containing a few fertile spots, called oases. These are scattered over its surface at great distances from each other. Fezzan is the largest oasis.



A Caravan travelling across the Great Desert.

2. The desert can be crossed only by caravans: these are composed of traders, with horses and camels. The camels carry the merchandise; also food and water. The caravans are sometimes overwhelmed by clouds of sand, which are raised up by the winds which blow over the desert.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is the Great Desert?—Which is the largest oasis? 2. By what is the desert only crossed? - How are the caravans sometimes

3. Senegambia and Guinea are the principal divisions of Western Africa. The native inhabitants consist of various Negro tribes, mostly pagans, who worship serpents, lizards, and other disgusting objects. Like other native Africans they are fond of music and dancing, and play on various rude instruments.



Musical Instruments of the Negroes.

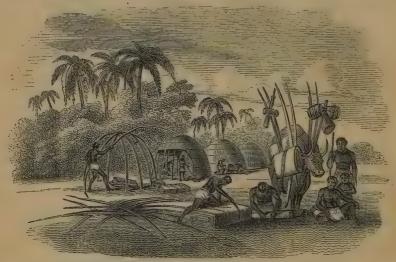
- 4. The English, French, and Portuguese have some colonies upon the coast. Sierra Leone, an English colony, was established to assist in suppressing the slave-trade; its inhabitants are mostly liberated slaves, taken from captured slave-ships.
- 5. LIBERIA is an independent Negro Republic. It was established in the year 1821, by the American Colonization Society, and designed as an asylum for liberated slaves and free Negroes of the United States. Monrovia is the chief town.
- 6. Ashantee and Dahomey are divisions of Guinea, inhabited by very barbarous tribes. A large portion of the army of Dahomey is composed of women.

overwhelmed? 3. What are the principal divisions of Western Africa?—What do the native tribes worship? 4. What nations have colonies upon the coast?—For what purpose was the colony of Sierra Leone established? 5. What is Liberia?—When and by whom was it established?—For what was it designed? 6. What are Ashantee and Dahomey inhabited by?—Of what is a large portion of the army of Dahomey composed?

LESSON 69.

SOUTHERN, EASTERN, AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

1. Southern Africa includes nearly all that part of Africa which lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn. The inhabitants are partly of white and partly of dark complexion.



Hottentots building Huts, and loading an Ox with their Utensils.

2. The principal divisions of this section, are Cape Colony, a British settlement, the country of the Hottentots and Boshuanas, and Caffraria Cape Town is the principal city, and the largest place in Africa inhabited by Europeans.

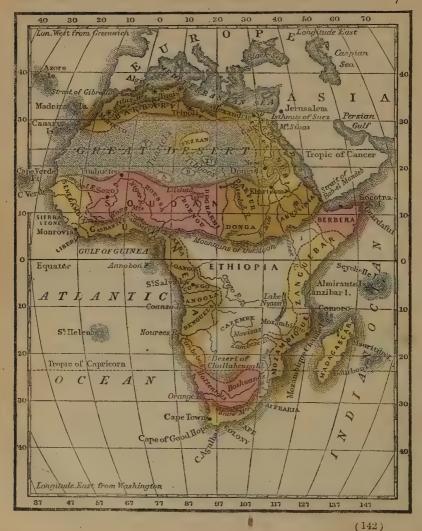
QUESTIONS.—1. What does Southern Africa include? 2. What are the principal divisions of this section?—Which is the principal city? 3. What

- 3. Eastern Africa contains Mozambique, Zanguebar, and some other countries. Mozambique is governed by the Portuguese, and Zanguebar by the Arabs,
- 4. CENTRAL AFRICA comprises Soudan, and Ethiopia. Soudan is a fertile and populous region, south of the Great Desert. It contains several kingdoms and some large cities. Ethiopia is an extensive unknown region, lying mostly south of the equator.

On the map you will find that a number of islands lie on both sides of Africa: some of these are fertile and well settled.

- 5. The Azores are noted for oranges; Madeira, for wine; and the Cape Verde Islands, for salt. These all belong to Portugal. The Canary Islands are under the dominion of Spain, they are famous for wine and Canary-birds.
- 6. St. Helena belongs to Great Britain. Here the emperor of the French, Napoleon Bonaparte, resided as a prisoner for six years.
- 7. Madagascar, the largest of the African Islands, is fruitful and populous. Many of the inhabitants, some years ago, embraced the Christian faith. They have been, of late, greatly persecuted.
- 8. Bourbon Island belongs to the French and Mauritius or the Isle of France to the British; they both produce much coffee and sugar. The Seychelle and Almirante Islands also belong to Great Britain.
- 9. The Comoro Islands are governed by their own chiefs. Zanzibar is noted for sugar. Socotra produces a drug called Aloes.

does Eastern Africa contain?—By whom is Mozambique governed?—Zanguebar? 4. What does Central Africa comprise?—What is Soudan?—What is Ethiopia? 5. What are the Azores noted for?—Madeira?—Cape Verde Islands?—Under what dominion are the Canary Islands? 6. To what power does St. Helena belong?—Who resided there as a prisoner? 7. To whom does Bourbon Island belong?—The Isle of France? 9. By whom are the Comoro Islands governed?—What is Zanzibar noted for?—What does Socotra produce?



LESSON 70.

No. 13 is a Map of Africa. Africa is bounded, on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea; east, by the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; west, by the Atlantic Ocean.

Point out the Mediterranean Sea — Red S. — Atlantic Ocean — Indian O.

Point out the Great Desert—Desert of Challahengah. The Great Desert is three thousand miles long, and a thousand wide. Fezzan—Tuat—Agdass—Bilmah, and Tibesty, are the largest oases, or fertile spots, in the Great Desert. The four last are represented, on the Map, by the letters T., A., B., Ty.

Point out Barbary—Egypt—Nubia—Abyssinia—Darfur—Soudan—Senegambia—Guinea—Ethiopia—Cape Colony—Mozambique [Mo-zam-beek']—Zanguebar—Berbera. These are the principal countries in Africa.

Point out Liberia—Sierra Leone—Asbantee—Dahomey—Biafra—Loango

- Congo - Angola - Benguela.

Point out the River Nile—Niger R.—Congo R.—Orange R.—Zambeze R.—Senegal R.—Lake Tchad — L. Nyassi.

Point out the Atlas Mountains—Kong Mts.—Mts. of the Moon—Snow Mts.

Point out the Azore Islands—Madeira Is.—Canary Is.—Cape Verd Is.—
St. Helena. These islands are situated in the Atlantic Ocean.

Point out Madagascar—Bourbon I.—Mauritius or Isle of France—Zanzibar
— Socotra. These are situated in the Indian Ocean.

Point out the Isthmus of Suez—Strait of Gibraltar—Strait of Bab-el-mandeb

— Channel of Mozambique.

Point out Cairo-Morocco-Algiers-Tunis-Tripoli. The four last are the capitals of States that have the same name.

Point out Khartoom—Gondar—Timbuctoo—Sego—Monrovia—Cape Town. The last is the largest city in Africa inhabited by Christians.

Point out the Cape of Good Hope—C. Agulhas—C. Guardafui [Gar-daf-we']—Cape Verd. The three last are, respectively the most southern, eastern, and western capes of Africa.

LESSON 71.

HISTORY OF AFRICA.

- 1. Africa is the least civilized of the great divisions of the earth. The chief part of its inhabitants are without education and destitute of true religion. This part of the world is supposed to have been first peopled by the descendants of Ham the son of Noah.
- 2. The Egyptian Monarchy was founded about 4000 years ago, and continued in existence nearly 1700 years. Egypt was for a long period the most renowned country in the world for knowledge and science. It was from this region that civilization first extended into Europe through Greece.



Destruction of Pharaoh and his Army.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is Africa?—By whom is it supposed to have been first peopled?—2. When was the Egyptian Monarchy founded?—How long

- 3. The Bible informs us of various circumstances which took place in Egypt; it tells us about Joseph and his brethren, and Moses, who was hidden among the bulrushes, by the side of the river Nile, about 3400 years ago. An account is also given of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, their passage through the Red Sea, and the destruction of Pharaoh and his army.
- 4. Carthage, before the time of our Saviour, rose, by its commerce, to great wealth and power. It carried on several wars against the Romans, which in history are called Punic wars. The city of Carthage was destroyed by the Romans, and has never been rebuilt.
- 5. Carthage, Egypt, and other parts of Northern Africa, were long in the possession of the Romans. These countries were afterwards conquered by the Goths and Vandals, and at a later period by the Saracens.



did it continue?—What was Egypt for a long time. 3. What does the Bible inform us?—Of what is an account also given? 4. What did Carthage rise to?—Who destroyed Carthage? 5. What countries were long in possession

6. In later times, the Moors, Algerines, and Tripolitans, became notorious pirates, and were long dreaded by the neighbouring Christian nations. Their power is now decayed, and they are no longer formidable.

7. Algiers, a noted piratical state, was conquered by the French in the year 1830, when ten millions of dollars in money, many ships, and a large number

of cannon, were captured.

8. Africa, for more than three hundred years past, has furnished slaves to the people of various parts of the earth. Millions of these unhappy beings have been carried away from their country and friends, and doomed to laborious servitude in foreign lands.

9. Several of the inland parts of Africa have been visited by Mungo Park, Captain Clapperton, the brothers Landers, and others. These travellers have given to the world some account of the inhabitants and productions; still, our knowledge of Africa is imperfect, and chiefly confined to the countries on the sea-coasts.

LESSON 72.

OCEANICA.

1. OCEANICA is a very extensive region. It comprises the numerous islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, south-west of Asia, and between Asia and America. It is divided into Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia.

of the Romans?—By whom were these countries afterwards conquered? 6. Who became notorious in later years? 7. By whom was Algiers conquered? 8. How long has Africa furnished slaves, &c.?—To what have they been doomed? 9. Who have visited several of the inland parts of Africa?—What have these travellers given some account of?—To what is our knowledge chiefly confined?

QUESTIONS.—1. What does Oceanica comprise?—What are its divisions?

- 2. The principal islands of Malaysia, are Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Philippine, and the Molucca or Spice Islands. These produce sugar, coffee, rice, pepper, cloves, and nutmegs. Some gold and diamonds are found in Borneo.
- 3. Batavia, in Java, and Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, are the chief cities. Java, the Spice Islands, and parts of Sumatra and Borneo, belong to the Dutch. The Philippine Islands are held by the Spaniards. Manilla, the capital of the latter, is a large city, and has an extensive commerce.
- 4. The inhabitants of Malaysia and Polynesia, are chiefly of the Malay, or brown variety. Some are of a dark, and some of a light-brown complexion. Others are almost white.



Malay Tapir.



Babyroussa Hog.

- 5. The elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, and Malay tapir, abound in Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. The Babyroussa hog is found in Java, and the ourang-outang in Borneo.
- 6. Australia comprises the islands of Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, and many others. Australia is the largest island in the world. In the south-eastern part of this island, in New South Wales, large quantities of gold are found.

^{2.} What are the principal islands of Malaysia?—What do these islands produce? 3. Which are its chief cities? 4. Of what variety chiefly are the inhabitants? 5. What animals abound in Borneo, &c.?—Where is the Babyroussa hog found?—The ourang-outang? 6. What does Australasia com-

- 7. The native inhabitants of Australasia are Papuan, or Oriental Negroes They are of sooty-black complexion, with woolly hair, large mouths, and flat noses.
- 8. Formerly, persons convicted of crimes in England were punished by transportation to Australia. Convicts are still sent to Van Diemen's Land, but in the other islands and colonies none but individuals of good character are allowed to settle.
- 9. Sydney, in New South Wales, is the principal city of Australasia. Hobarton, in Van Diemen's Land, and Melbourne, in Australia, are important cities.



Kangaroo.



Platypus.

Emeu.

- 10. The Kangaroo, famous for the immense leaps it takes, is the largest animal found in Australia. The Emeu is a bird of the ostrich species, covered with hair instead of feathers. The Platypus has a bill like a duck's; it is also covered with hair.
- 11. The islands of New Zealand now constitute a part of the British Empire. Many English emigrants have settled in them. The native inhabitants are an active and warlike race of savages. Many of them however have been converted by the Christian missionaries who have gone among them.

prise?—What is found in New South Wales? 7. Who are the native inhabitants of Australia?—Describe them. 8. How were persons in England, convicted of crime, formerly punished? 9. What are the principal cities of Australasia? 10. Describe the kangaroo. 11. What does New Zealand now constitute?—Who have settled there?—What are the native inhabitants?

LESSON 73

POLYNESIA.

1. POLYNESIA is the largest division of Oceanica. It includes a great number of small islands. The Sandwich, Society, Friendly, Marquesas, Caroline, and Ladrone Islands, are the principal groups. The Caroline and Ladrone Islands belong to the Spaniards; the Marquesas, and Tahiti, one of the Society Islands, to France.



Missionary preaching to the South Sea Islanders.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is Polynesia?—What islands does it include?—Which are the principal islands?—Which belong to Spain?—Which to France?

- 2. The Sandwich Islands constitute an independent kingdom. They are the most important islands in Polynesia. Honolulu is the capital and principal town.
- 3. The American and English missionaries have effected great changes among the Islanders within the last few years.
- 4. The inhabitants of some of the groups profess the Christian religion. They have been taught to read and write, and on the Sandwich Islands books and newspapers are printed.
- 5. On the other islands, however, the inhabitants are still very savage and cruel. Human flesh is eaten, and many are put to death as sacrifices to the idols they worship.

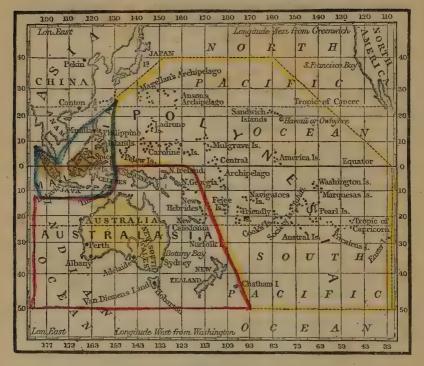


2. What do the Sandwich Islands constitute?—What is Honolulu? 3. What is said of the American and English missionaries? 4. What do the inhabitants of some of the groups profess?—What have they been taught? 5. What is said of the inhabitants of other islands? 6. Who was sent to be

- 6. On one of the Pelew Islands, many years ago, an English vessel was wrecked, and the mariners were kindly treated by the inhabitants. On the departure of the English, the king of the island sent his son, Prince Le Boo, with them, to be educated in England. He died there, however, soon after his arrival.
- 7. Oceanica is the latest discovered division of the earth. It remained unknown until the Portuguese began to explore its western groups and islands, a short time after the discovery of America by Columbus.
- 8. The first voyage round the world was made by Magellan, a navigator in the service of the king of Portugal, in the years 1519, 1520, and 1521.
- 9. By this voyage it was proved that America is separated from Asia. The great extent of the Pacific Ocean was also ascertained. Since that time, many English, and other navigators, have explored various parts of this region.
- 10. Captain James Cook, an Englishman, was a distinguished navigator. He made more discoveries, and told more about the people, and the different things that grow in the islands of Oceanica, than any other individual.
- 11. Captain Cook was killed in the year 1779, by the natives of Owhyhee, or Hawaii, one of the Sandwich islands, in attempting to recover a boat which they had stolen from him.
- 12. All parts of Oceanica are now better known; and many American whale-ships, and other vessels, sail among the islands and trade with the natives.

educated in England? 7. What is Oceanica?—When did the Portuguese begin to explore the western part of this region? 8. When did Magellan make his first voyage round the world? 9. What was proved by this voyage?—What has been done since that time? 10. Who was a distinguished navigator?—What did he do? 11. When was Captain Cook killed? 12. What is said of Oceanica?

No. 14.-MAP OF OCEANICA.



LESSON 74.

No. 14 is a Map of Oceanica. Oceanica is the largest division of the globe, and comprises about a third part of its surface. Only the one-fifteenth part, however, is land; the rest is water. Nearly two-thirds of this part of the earth is included in the Western Hemisphere, the remainder belongs to the Eastern Hemisphere.

Oceanica is situated on both sides of the Equator, and nearly midway between the North and South Poles. America lies to the east, and Asia to the west Point out, on the Map, Malaysia. This is the smallest division of Oceanica; but it contains the chief part of the population.

Point out Borneo — Sumatra — Java. These are called the Sunda Isles. The Dutch possess the whole of Java, and also parts of Borneo and Sumatra.

Point out the Philippine Islands—Celebes—Spice Islands—Timor. The Philippine Is. belong to Spain. The Spice or Molucca Is. belong to the Dutch.

Point out Manilla - Batavia. These are the principal cities in Malaysia.

Point out Australasia. This division contains the chief part of the land surface of Oceanica.

1 bint out Australia—Van Diemen's Land—New Zealand—New Guinea—New Ireland—New Hebrides—New Caledonia. Australia, formerly called New Holland, is the largest island on the globe. A part of the inhabitants of Australia, the whole of those of Van Diemen's Land, and a few in New Zealand, are of white complexion and speak the English language.

Point out Sydney — Adelaide — Perth — Albany — Hobarton.

Point out Polynesia. It consists entirely of islands, and is the largest division of Oceanica.

Point out the Sandwich Islands—Society Is.—Hervey's Is.—Austral Is.—Pitcairn's I. The people of all these islands profess the Christian religion. Pitcairn's Island is inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers of the English ship Bounty. They speak English, and are of medium complexion between the white and brown.

Point out the Pearl Islands—Navigator's Is.—Friendly Is. Some of the inhabitants of these islands have been converted to Christianity.

Point out the Ladrone Islands—Caroline Is.—Pelew Is.—Mulgrave Is.—Marquesas Is. The Ladrone Islands belong to the Spaniards.

Point out Anson's Archipelago — Magellan's Archipelago. These are the most northern islands of Oceanica.

Through what islands does the Equator pass?—Which is the largest island of Oceanica?—Which is the most eastern island?—The most western?

Through what island does the Tropic of Capricorn pass?

Through what Archipelago does the Tropic of Cancer pass?

LESSON 75.

PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.

- 1. In their progress from the lower to the higher stages of society, nations may be classed into savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and enlightened.
- 2. Savages are those who reside in caves, or miserable huts, and live on the flesh of the wild animals they kill in the chase.



QUESTIONS. —1. How may nations be classed in their progress from the lower to the higher stages of society? 2. Who are savages? 3. What is

- 3. This class of mankind are ignorant of reading and writing, and are revengeful in disposition. Savage tribes are nearly always at war with one another. Some of them are cannibals and eat the enemies they kill in battle.
- 4. A considerable part of the Indians of both North and South America, as well as the natives of Australia, New Guinea, and other parts of the earth, are savages.
- 5. Barbarous nations are rather more improved than the savage. Like them, however, they are often at war with one another, and make slaves of their prisoners.
- 6. Some barbarous nations live in tents, and others in small, rude huts. Some have many horses and cattle, and others possess numerous camels, on the milk and flesh of which they subsist.



said of this class? 4. What nations are savages? 5. What are barbarous nations? 6. In what do some barbarous nations live? 7. What do many

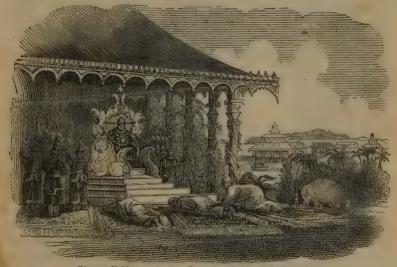
- 7. Many of these nations cultivate the ground to a limited extent. They make coarse clothing, and practise a few simple arts. The Arabs of the Desert, the Wandering Tartars, Caffres, and various other African nations, live in a barbarous manner.
- 8. Among the half-civilized races are the Turks, Persians, Moors, Hindoos, Chinese, Birmans, and Japanese.
- 9. These people reside in cities and towns. They cultivate the earth, and carry on some manufactures with considerable skill. They have written languages but are ignorant of true religion, and treat their women as slaves.
- 10. The most improved classes of men are the civilized and enlightened. These are all of white complexion, and profess the Christian religion.
- 11. They are much superior, in learning and the arts, to the other races. They practise the art of printing, and carry on agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, to a great extent.
- 12. The principal civilized nations are the Austrians, Russians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and the people of South America. Though these nations possess many advantages over those that are less improved, yet even among them the great majority of the people are but imperfectly educated.
- 13. The principal enlightened nations are the United States, Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Prussia.
- 14. In these states, colleges and schools are numerous, and a large portion of the people are taught to read and write. Bible and missionary societies abound. The female sex is honoured and respected. All persons may worship God in the way they believe to be agreeable to his will.

of these nations cultivate, make, and practise?—What nations live in a barbarous manner? 8. Which are the half-civilized nations? 9. In what do these nations reside?—What do they cultivate, and carry on? 10. Which are the most improved classes of men? 11. In what are they much superior? 12. Which are the principal civilized nations?—In what state are the great body of the people? 13. Which are the principal enlightened nations? 14. What are numerous?—What abound?—What is honoured and respected?—What may all persons do?

LESSON 76.

GOVERNMENT.

- 1. Government is the power by which the laws of the country are made and administered. There are two general forms of government in the world, monarchy and democracy.
- 2. The people under a Monarchy, are governed by an Emperor, or King. He generally remains in that station as long as he lives, whether he be a good or a bad man.



Birman Nobles prostrating themselves before their Sovereign.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is government? 2. By whom are the people under a Monarchy governed? 3. Under a Democracy, by whom are the

3. Under a Democracy, or Republican government, the laws are administered by a President, who is elected by the people for a certain number of years.



President of the United States receiving his Friends.

4. The citizens of republican governments enjoy a greater share of freedom than the subjects of monarchies. In this country, when any of the people wish to see the president, they can visit him as if he were a private gentleman. Emperors and kings are often guarded by soldiers; and no one is allowed to go near them, except with great form and ceremony.

laws administered? 4. What do the citizens of republican governments enjoy?—In this country, how may a person visit the president?—What are

- 5. The United States constitute the most powerful republican nation in the world. Mexico, Central America, all the Spanish South American States, and Switzerland, are likewise republics. In none of these states, however, are the people so free and happy as in our own country.
- 6. Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, and some other kingdoms, are limited monarchies. In those countries, the power of the sovereigns is limited, and no one can be punished except by due process of law.
- 7. In Persia, Birmah, Siam, and China, the sovereigns are absolute, and have entire control over the property and lives of their people.
- 8. Emperors and Kings are often indifferent to the welfare of their subjects. Some few, however, have endeavoured to govern wisely, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of their people.
- 9. Alfred the Great, king of England, and Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, are among those sovereigns who are entitled to the respect of posterity. Alfred enacted just laws, encouraged learning, and was one of the wisest and best princes that ever lived.
- 10. Peter improved the condition of his country, and travelled through various parts of Europe, that he might acquire knowledge useful to his people. In order to know how to build ships, he worked for some time in disguise, as a ship-carpenter, in England and Holland.

emperors and kings often guarded by? 5. What is the United States?—What countries are also republies? 6. What nations are limited monarchies? 7. In what countries are the sovereigns absolute? 8. To what are emperors and kings often indifferent? 9. What sovereigns are entitled to the respect of posterity?—What did Alfred do? 10. What did Peter do?

LESSON 77. RELIGION.

- 1. Religion is of two kinds. True and False. True religion consists in worshipping God in the manner taught in the Holy Scriptures; false religion, in worshipping idols, or images, representing men, beasts, birds, serpents, and other objects.
- 2. The Pagan, Christian, Mahommedan, and Jewish, are the forms of religion most prevalent in the world.
- 3. Pagan nations or worshippers of idols are the most numerous class. Among the principal of these, are the Chinese, Hindoos, Birmans, Siamese, and Japanese.



South Sea Islanders preparing Sacrifices to their Idols.

QUESTIONS.-1. What is religion?-In what does true religion consist?-False religion? 2. What forms of religion are the most prevalent? 3.

- 4. In some of the South Sea Islands, men and women, as well as animals, are sacrificed to idols. In Ashantee, and Dahomey, human sacrifices are offered at the graves of the princes and chief men.
- 5. Christians include all those who believe in Christ, the Saviour of sinners. They comprise three great classes, Catholics, the Greek Church, and Protestants.



6. The French, Spaniards, Italians, and many of the Germans, are Catholics. The Russians and Greeks belong to the Greek church. The people of the United States, Great Britain, Holland, Hanover, and Prussia, are for the most part Protestants.

Which are the principal Pagan nations? 4. What is done in some of the South Sea Islands?—In Ashantee, &c.? 5. What do Christians include?— What do they comprise? 6. What nations are Catholics?-Who belong to the Greek church?—What nations are, for the most part, Protestants? 7.

7. The Christian nations are the most enlightened in the world, and their inhabitants are the only people that enjoy the blessings of free government.

8. The Mahommedans, comprising Turks, Arabs, Persians, and some other nations, believe in the doctrine of the false prophet Mahomed. They are required to pray five times daily; to fast at certain periods; and to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca. In the temple, in that city, there is a black stone, considered sacred, which every pilgrim must kiss seven times.



Mahommedans, in the Temple, at Mecca, kissing the sacred Stone.

9. The Jews are the descendants of the ancient people of God, of whom we read in the Bible. They rejected Christ, and put him to death. The Jews still adhere to their original faith, and do not believe in the Saviour.

What are the Christian nations? 8. Who are Mahommedans?—Which are the principal Mahommedan nations?—What are Mahommedans required to do? 9. Who are the Jews?—What did they do?—What is said of the Jews?

LESSON 78.

ASTRONOMY.



1. Astronomy is a description of the heavens. The heavens consist of the blue sky, or firmament, that we see above us. In the sky we see the sun, moon, and stars. The sun gives us light by day, and the moon and stars serve the same purpose by night.

2. These bodies seem to be all the time in motion; that is, they appear to be sometimes in one place and sometimes in another. In the morning, the sun rises in the east; at noon, he is directly over our heads; and, in the evening, he sets in the west.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is Astronomy?—Of what do the heavens consist?—What do we see in the sky?—What gives light by day?—What by night? 2. What do these

- 3. The moon and stars also rise in the east, and set in the west. The moon, besides constantly changing her place in the heavens, exhibits a difference of appearance at different times. Though the stars appear nearly alike, they are of different magnitudes, and of different degrees of brightness.
- 4. The sun, moon, and stars, are called the heavenly, or celestial bodies. Most of them, from the immense distance which they are placed from us, seem to be mere specks in the sky. They are, however, very large, and are believed to be great worlds, like our own.
- 5. The magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, and order, of the heavenly bodies, are the principal subjects that form the science of Astronomy.
- 6. The magnitude of a body is its size. The motion means the way in which it moves or revolves. The periods signify the space of time that is occupied in the performance of a yearly or daily revolution. The order of the planets is their system of arrangement in a regular series, as first, second, &c.
- 7. The celestial bodies may be divided, according to their nature, into luminous and opaque [o-pake']. Luminous, or shining bodies, are such as, like the sun, give light of themselves. Opaque, or dark bodies do not give light: they can be seen only by the light from some luminous body shining on them. The earth is an opaque body.

LESSON 79.

SOLAR SYSTEM.

1. The earth is situated in that part of the universe called the Solar System. This system, or order, consists of the sun, planets, and comets. It is called solar, from the sun. The sun is the centre of the Solar System. It gives light to the world, and is the source of heat.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where is the earth situated ?—Of what does this system consist ?—

bodies seem to be? 3. What do they do?—What does the moon exhibit?—What is said of the stars? 4. What are the sun, &c. called?—What are they believed to be? 5. What are the principal subjects which form the science of Astronomy? 6. What is said of magnitude?—Of motion?—Of periods?—Of order? 7. The celestial bodies?—Luminous bodies?—Opaque, or dark bodies?—How can they be seen?

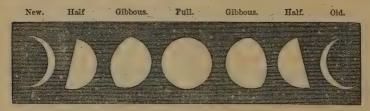
- 2. If the sun were destroyed, we should have no light, except the faint glimmering of the stars. There would be no day. No plant or tree would flourish. Mankind would perish for want of food.
- 3. But God has placed the sun in the heavens to give light and heat, not only to this world but also to a number of other worlds. In the beginning He caused the light to shine out of darkness, and said, "Let there be light; and there was light."
- 4. In former times, it was thought that the sun was a great ball of fire. Learned men, however, are now of opinion that it is a world like our own; they suppose that the rays of light which illumine the Solar System, proceed from an atmosphere, or air, of a peculiar nature, that surrounds the sun. These rays, when mingled with the atmosphere on the surface of the globe, produce, it is believed, the warmth and animation which render the earth habitable.
- 5. This appears probable, from the fact that the summits of high mountains are always covered with ice and snow, while at their base, and in the valleys, the heat is oppressive. If heat proceeded from the sun as from a body of fire, the higher we ascend from the surface of the earth, the greater the heat would become.
 - 6. The sun is an immense mass of matter. It is reckoned to be about fourteen hundred thousand times larger than our globe. Its distance from us is so great, that it would take a locomotive engine, travelling at the rate of 20 miles an hour, more than 500 years to pass over that space.
 - 7. The sun appears, to our naked sight, to be perfectly flat and smooth; but from the dark moving spots frequently seen on its surface, it is rendered almost certain that it is a spherical body, and that it turns round once every twenty-five days.

From what is it called solar?—What is the sun? 2. What would be the consequence, if the sun were destroyed? 3. For what purpose has God placed the sun in the heavens? 4. What was thought in former times?—What is now the opinion of learned men?—What do they suppose? 5. From what fact does this appear probable?—If heat proceeded from the sun, as from a body of fire, what would be the effect? 6. What is said of the sun?—How large is it believed to be?—How long would it take a locomotive engine to reach the sun? 7. How does the sun appear to our naked sight?—What is it known to be?

LESSON 80.

OF THE MOON.

- 1. NEXT to the sun, the moon is apparently the largest object that we see in the sky. It is the nearest to the earth of all the heavenly bodies. Though the moon appears almost as large as the sun, it is many million times smaller.
- 2. The moon is an opaque, or dark body, and, like the other planets, has no light of its own: it shines by light that it receives from the sun. Though less splendid than that luminary, from its comparative nearness to our earth, it is the next most conspicuous object in the heavens.
- 3. The moon goes round the earth, from west to east, once in twenty-nine and a half days. It has always the same side, or face, turned towards us.
- 4. Nearly all the heavenly bodies present the same appearance; but the moon is constantly changing. Sometimes it is not seen at all; sometimes only a small edge is bright; sometimes one half; and, at other times, the whole surface is luminous, or shining.
- 5. These different forms are called the phases, or changes, of the moon. They are the new, the half, the gibbous, the full, and the old moon. The engraving will show how the phases appear.



6. At the change of the moon, that body is dark, and we see nothing of it;

QUESTIONS.—1. Next to the sun, which is the largest object we see in the sky? 2. What is the moon?—What does it shine by? 3. How does the moon go round the earth?—What has it always? 4. What do nearly all the heavenly bodies present?—What is said of the moon? 5. What are these changes called?—What are they 6. How does the new moon appear?—How are the horns of the new moon turned? 7.

soon afterwards the new moon appears in the form of a crescent, or sickle without a handle, in the western sky, just above the sun, when he is setting. The horns, or sharp points of the new moon, are turned to the left hand.

- 7. In three or four days more, it becomes a half moon; it then gradually assumes the gibbous form, and, in two weeks from the change, the moon becomes full. It has now completed one half of its monthly journey.
- 8. The full moon is round and bright, like the sun, but does not, like that luminary, dazzle the sight to look at it. It rises in the east, when the sun sets, and sets in the west, when he rises. It shines all night.
- 9. The full moon rises later and later every succeeding night, and, in a short time, assumes the gibbous form. In three weeks after the first change, it becomes once more a half moon; then crescent-shaped, or horned. In this state it is called the old moon.
- 10. The new moon rises in the evening, and the old in the morning. The horns of the old moon are turned towards the right hand. Finally, in about four weeks after her first change, the bright side of the moon is turned from us, and she is no longer seen, until the new moon appears again.
- 11. Thus the moon is constantly performing her stated monthly journeys round the earth, and cheering the inhabitants with her mild radiance, while at the same time she exhibits her wonderful changes, and furnishes one of the most striking displays of divine power and wisdom.
- 12. Prayers and sacrifices were offered to the moon by many of the ancient heathen nations, and some of the people of China now worship that planet. The Jews observed the time of new moon, as a period of feasting and rejoicing. They reckoned time by the moon. The American Indians also practise the same method.

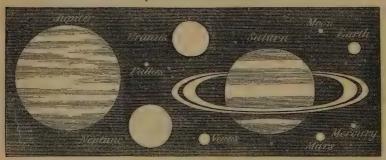
In three or four days more, what does it become?—What does it then gradually assume?—What takes place in two weeks from the change? 8. What is said of the full moon?—Where does it rise, &c.? 9. When does the full moon rise?—In a short time, what does it assume?—What does it become, in three weeks after the first change, &c.? 10. How are the horns of the old moon turned?—What takes place in four weeks after the first change? 11. What is the moon constantly performing?—What does she exhibit? 12. What were offered to the moon?—What is said of the people of China?—The Jaws?—American Indians?

LESSON 81.

PLANETS.

- 1. There are two kinds of stars to be seen in the heavens;—the planets and the fixed stars. The first are called planets, or wandering stars, because they alter their positions in the sky.
- 2. The planets are opaque bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by reflecting the light of the sun, around which they move or revolve. Some of them are many hundred times larger than the earth; but others are of lesser size.





This picture shows that the earth is much smaller than Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, while the remaining planets are less in size than the earth.

- 3. The planets all appear to be spherical bodies; that is, they are round, like a ball, or an apple. Each of them, by turning constantly on its own axis, has a regular succession of day and night.
- 4. The varied appearance which the surface of the planets presents, when examined by powerful telescopes, shows that some parts are high, and some are low; some are bright, and others are dark. The bright parts are supposed to be land, and the dark parts water.

QUESTIONS.—1. How many, and what kind of stars are there in the heavens?—What are the first called? 2. What are the planets?—How do they shine?—What are some of the planets? 3. How do the planets appear? 4. What are the bright and dark parts of the planets supposed to be? 5. How many planets are there?

- 5. The planets are forty-six in number. They are divided into two classes. The first class embrace what are called primary planets, because they revolve immediately around the sun.
- 6. The other class comprises the secondary planets, called moons, or satellites. They revolve immediately around their respective primaries, and go around the sun in company with those bodies.
- 7. The satellites are much smaller than the planets around which they move. They give light to those bodies in the same manner that the moon enlightens the parts of the earth that are turned from the sun. The satellites present the same changes, or phases, that we see in the moon.
- 3. The primary planets are twenty-six in number. The names of the larger planets are, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.
- 9. The secondary planets, or moons, are twenty in number. Of these the earth has one moon, Jupiter four, Saturn eight, Uranus six, and Neptune one.
- 10. The planets Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, were known to the ancients before the Christian era. The others have been discovered by modern astronomers, within the last seventy years.
- 11. The planets perform their revolutions around the sun in different periods of time, and at different distances. Those near the sun, perform their revolutions in less time than those which are farther from it. The planets and their satellites all move from west to east except the satellites of Uranus, which revolve in an opposite direction.

LESSON 82.

THE PLANETS.

1. MERCURY is the planet nearest to the sun. It is the most rapid in its motion of any of the planets, and is much smaller than the earth.

[—]What is the first class called? 6. What does the other class comprise? 7. What are the satellites?—How do they give light?—What do the satellites present? 8. How many primary planets?—Which are they? 9. How many secondary planets? 10. which five of the primary planets were known to the ancients? 11. What is said of the planets?—How do the planets, &c. move?

- 2. Venus is the second planet from the sun. It is about twice as far from it as Mercury, and is almost the size of the earth. Venus is the brightest star we see in the heavens. It appears larger to us than any of the other planets, because it is nearer.
- 3. This beautiful planet is seen for a considerable part of the year in the western sky just after sunset. It is then called the Evening-Star. For the rest of the year it may be seen in the east, immediately before sunrise, and is then called the Morning-Star.
- 4. The earth is a planet, like Mercury or Venus. It is a very large body; yet, it is believed, if we could see it from the planet Jupiter, which is placed about four hundred millions of miles from us, it would appear like one of the smallest stars in the sky.
- 5. The earth is the third planet in order, from the sun. It moves, or revolves, from west to east round that luminary, once a year, at the mean distance of ninety-five millions of miles. The movement of the earth is called its annual or yearly revolution.
- 6. It revolves in its orbit at the rate of sixty-eight thousand miles an hour; which is more than one thousand miles in a minute. Though one hundred and thirty-six times swifter than that of a cannon-ball, the motion of the earth is not much more than half as fast as that of the planet Mercury.
- 7. The earth likewise turns, or revolves on its axis, from west to east, once every twenty-four hours. This is called the daily motion. It makes the sun, moon, and stars, appear to move from east to west over our heads. In this way, also, the different countries in the world have each their succession of day and night.
- 8. Though the earth is impelled at so swift a rate we do not feel the motion, because the people, and every thing on the surface of the earth, move with it.

Questions.—1. What is Mercury?—What is said of the motion, &c. of Mercury?

2. Which is the second planet from the sun?—What is Venus?

3. What is Venus called, for a considerable part of the year?—What is it called the rest of the year?

4. What is the earth on which we live?—How would the earth appear, if we could see it from Jupiter?

5. What is the earth?—What is its movement called?

6. At what rate does it revolve?

7. Besides its yearly motion, how does the earth also revolve?—What is this revolution called?

8. Why do we not feel the motion of the earth?

If we were travelling rapidly in a steam-boat, in smooth water, the houses and trees on the shore would appear to go from us, while the steam-boat would seem to stand still.

- 9. The moon is a satellite, or secondary planet. It accompanies the earth in her journey round the sun, moving at the rate of twenty-three hundred miles every hour. The diameter of the moon is about twenty-two hundred miles; and her distance from the earth two hundred and forty thousand miles.
- 10. In the revolution which the moon makes round the earth, it sometimes happens that it comes directly between the earth and the sun. This produces what is called an eclipse.
- 11. In an eclipse of the moon, that planet is darkened, for a short time, to the people that live on the earth. In an eclipse of the sun, the latter is darkened. When that event takes place, the moon comes directly between the earth and the sun.

LESSON 83.

THE PLANETS AND COMETS.

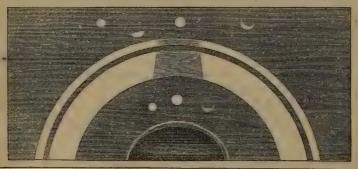
- 1. Mars is the fourth planet from the sun. It is of a deep red colour, and may be seen with the naked eye. This planet is about one-seventh the size of the earth.
- 2. Jupiter is the largest of the planets, and, next to Venus, the brightest and largest star we see in the heavens. It is fourteen hundred times as large as the earth, and five times as far distant.
- 3. Jupiter is of a deep yellow colour. Through a telescope, its body appears to be striped, or banded, with light and dark streaks. It is attended by four moons or satellites.

What is the moon?—What is the diameter of the moon, &c.? 10. What sometimes happens?—What does this produce? 11. In an eclipse of the moon, what takes place?—In an eclipse of the sun, what takes place?

QUESTIONS.—1. What is Mars?—How may it be seen?—How will it compare with the Earth? 2. What is said of Jupiter? 3. What is Jupiter?—How does this planet

- 4. Saturn is one of the largest of the planets It is nine hundred times larger than the earth, and is more than nine times farther from the sun. Saturn is attended by eight satellites, and is surrounded by two immense rings, which are entirely detached from the body of the planet.
- 5. Uranus is eighty times larger than the earth. It has six moons, and the orbit in which it revolves is nineteen times farther from the sun than that of the earth.
- 6. Neptune was discovered by Le Verrier, a French astronomer, in 1846. It is ninety times larger than the earth, and thirty times farther from the sun, and is attended by one moon or satellite.
- 7. The sky, when viewed through telescopes that enlarge objects five hundred or a thousand times beyond their apparent size, presents a much more splendid sight than when observed with the naked eye.
- 8. The rings of Saturn must appear, after dark, to the inhabitants of that planet, like vast shining arches of light, stretching across the firmament, and occupying nearly one fourth of the visible sky.
 - 9. At the same time, the various aspects of the moons which revolve

Appearance, at night, of the Rings and Satellites of Saturn, to the Inhabitants of that Planer.

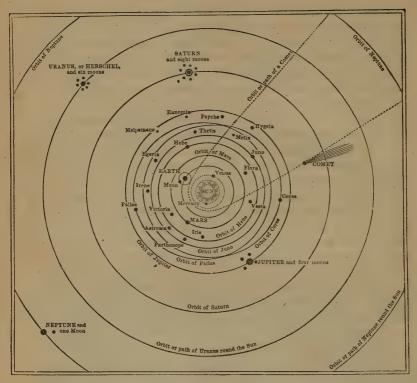


appear, when viewed through a telescope?—By how many moons is it attended? 4. What is Saturn?—By what is Saturn attended, &c.? 5. What is said of Uranus? 6. Of Neptune? 7. What does the sky present, when viewed through telescopes, &c.? 8. How must the rings of Saturn appear, after dark, to the inhabitants of that planet?

around it, add infinite variety to its celestial scenery. Of these, some are seen rising, some setting, some appearing as half moons, and others full.

- 10. The Asteroids are eighteen small planets which revolve near one another in the space which intervenes between Mars and Jupiter. Ceres, the twelfth in order from the sun, was discovered on the first day of the present century. The others were successively discovered at various periods since.
- 11. These planets are supposed to be fragments of a larger single planet, formerly situated between Mars and Jupiter. Compared with the others they are small, and their motions and revolutions are little known.
- 12. The Comets are among the most remarkable of the heavenly bodies. They shine like stars, but have generally a tail, or train, of fainter light, bearing some resemblance to a tuft of hair.
- 13. Some comets have no tail; some have one, two, or three at a time; and one has been seen with six at once, spreading out like an immense fan. Some of these bodies have had tails of such vast length as to reach over a great part of the heavens. The tail of the comet of 1680 stretched from the zenith, that is, directly over our heads, to the horizon, or edge of the sky.
- 14. These bodies revolve, like the planets, round the sun, but retire to a much greater distance from it. We can see them only during a part of their course, as they approach the sun. The comets remain lost to our view, during the immense journeys which they perform, to the most distant parts of the solar system.
- 15. Comets were, in ancient times, a source of terror to mankind. Wars, pestilence, or famine, were expected to follow their appearance. At present, however, they excite but little apprehension. None of them appear to have had any effect on the planets, though some comets have approached very near to those bodies.

^{9.} What adds infinite variety to its celestial scenery? 10. What are Asteroids? 11. What are these planets supposed to be? 12. What is said of comets? 13. What have some comets, &c.?—What is said of the comet of 1680? 14. How do these bodies revolve?—During what period can we see them?—During what period do they remain lost to our view? 15. What were comets, in ancient times?—At present, what do they excite?



The Engraving is a Map of the Solar System. The Sun is in the centre. The circular lines are the tracks or orbits of the Planets, in which they revolve round the Sun Point out the Sun—Mercury—Venus. The two last are called interior Planets, because they move between the Earth and the Sun. Point out the Earth and the Moon—Mars—Jupiter—Saturn—Uranus—Neptune.

The names of the Asteroids given in the order of their discovery, are as follows, viz: Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Astreæa, Hebe, Iris, Flora, Metis, Hygeia, Parthenope, Victoria,

Egeria, Irene, Eunomia, Psyche, Thetis, Melpomene.

Point out Jupiter—Saturn—Uranus—Neptune. Mars, the Asteroids, and the four last named, are called the exterior planets, because they revolve beyond the orbit of the Earth. Tell how many planets there are. How many moons has the Earth? How many has Jupiter? Saturn? Uranus? Neptune?

LESSON 84.

FIXED STARS.

- 1. The Fixed Stars are those celestial bodies which remain nearly always in the same position, with regard to each other. These stars shine with a bright twinkling light: they appear to be infinite in number, and are placed far beyond the limits of our system.
- 2. The distance of the fixed stars from the earth may be regarded as immeasurable. There is no visible alteration in their magnitudes or situation, when viewed from opposite sides of the earth's orbit. That vast space, which is one hundred and ninety millions of miles in extent, may, therefore, be regarded as a point, in comparison with the distance of the fixed stars.
- 3. It has been calculated that Sirius, the nearest fixed star, must be more than two hundred thousand times farther from the earth than the latter is from the sun.
- 4. Light, which reaches us in eight minutes from the sun, would it is supposed, be about three years in flying from Sirius to our earth. There are, no doubt, myriads of stars at a much greater distance; and perhaps many whose light has never reached our world.
- 5. The number of the stars is no less surprising than their distance. In a clear night, we may see about a thousand at once, with the naked eye; but by looking through a telescope, a greatly increased number may be seen.
- 6. Some stars, that seem at first to be single, are found to consist of two, some of three, and some more. They are also of different colours, as yellow red, blue, and green. New stars occasionally appear, and some disappear Others become brighter and brighter, for a time, and then fade away.

QUESTIONS.—1. What are the Fixed Stars?—How do they shine?—Where are they placed? 2. How may the distance of the fixed stars from the earth be regarded?—In what is there no visible alteration?—How does the diameter of the earth's orbit compare with the distance of the fixed stars? 3. How much farther is Sirius from the earth, than from the sun? 4. How long does it take light to reach us from the sun and also from Sirius? 5. How many stars may be seen with the naked eye?—By looking through a telescope, what may be seen? 6. What do some stars seem, &c.?—

- 7. We are ignorant of the nature and constitution of the fixed stars; but as these exhibit no changes in their position, as regards one another, they are supposed to be immense luminaries, like our sun, surrounded by systems of planets, which they enlighten, warm, and cherish.
- 8. Observation teaches us that the planets are similar, in many respects, to the earth; we may therefore conclude that those, and other celestial bodies, are worlds like our own, and peopled with living beings, adapted by the allwise Creator to the abodes which they inhabit.
- 9. The universe appears to be infinite in extent, and far exceeds the reach of thought. In its wonderful operations, we see the most perfect order and stability, and we may suppose that the same laws embrace all creation; which thus forms a connected and harmonious whole.

In conclusion, we trust that the few Lessons that have been given on Astronomy, will render the scholars who use this little work desirous of learning more about that wonderful science.

Every one should endeavour to acquire a knowledge of the works of creation. The mind is thereby enlarged, and we are led to a more just understanding of the power of God. It enables us, also, to comprehend more fully the order and perfection displayed in the structure of the universe.

Besides the interesting information to be gained by the study of Astronomy, it is, no doubt, a Christian duty to contemplate the perfections of the Deity, as they are displayed in the starry heavens.

We are directed in the Bible, to "Lift up our eyes on high, and consider Him who hath created these things."

What is said of new stars, &c.? 7. What are we ignorant of? — What are the fixed stars supposed to be? 8. What does observation teach us? — What may we therefore conclude? 9. What does the universe appear? — What do we see in its wonderful operations?











VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIP & CO., PHILADELPHIA,

AND FOR SALE BY BOOKSELLERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

SWAN'S SERIES OF

READING BOOKS AND SPELLERS,

REVISED EDITION.

SANSTORING AD

Swan's Primary School Reader,

Swan's Primary School Reader, Part II

Swan's Primary School Reader, Part II

Swan's Grammar School Reader.

Swan's Matrice School Reads

Swan's Young Ladies' Read

Swan's Instructive Reader.

Swan's Introduction to the Instructive Reader

Swan's Speller.

Swan's Primary Sweller.

This series of Reading Books have recently undergone a complete revision, and they are now presented to the public, enlarged and much improved, with the full confidence that they will be found superior to any other series published.

The Publishers have in their possession a great number of notices of the books, and recommendations of teachers in all parts of the United States. These, however, they death it unnecessary to give; believing that an exacultation of this serior is alone requisite to ensure their general is loption.

LEACH AND SWAN'S ARITHMETIDAL SERIES

CONVINSING

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL ARTHMETIC, designed for Primary and Intermediate Schools.

A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC,
designed for Common Schools and Academies: and

A KEY TO THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.

This attitumetical series was prepared by Daniel Leuch and William D. Swan. Mr. Leach is well known in the vicinity in which he resides, as an accomplished Educiar, and as a successful practical teacher. Dir. Swan has acquired an excellent reputation, both at home and abroad, as the author of a sound and popular series of reading books.

CHILD'S HISTORY,

Designed as a First Book of Listory for Schools. Illustrated by numerous Anecdetes. By Charles A. Goodrich. Improved from the thirty-first edition. Revised edition.

ADAMS'S ARITHMETICS.

F. A. ADAMS'S FIRST BOOK IN ARITHMETIC, invended for Primary and Common Schools.

ADAMS'S ARITHMETIC; in Two Parts.—First I., Advauced Lessons in Mental Arithmetic. For II., Rules and Examples for Fractice in Written Arithmetic. For Common and High Schools.

ADAMS'S KET TO HIGH SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.

OUTLINE HISTORIES.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF AMERICA.

CUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF ROOM

OUTLINES OF THE RISTORY OF GREECE

This valuable series of books, with the exception of the Onelines of American History, (which was prejured by an eminent American Historian,) were originally published under the discretion of the Committee on Education and General Literature, appointed by the Society for Fromening Churcian Amovieder. Lundon.

The repropulsive of the use of the Schools of America. The Publishers are persuaded they only need to be known in this country, to acquire a popularity and reputation equal to that they hold in Eagland.

APPRE PRIVATE AND PROPERTY.

TOTAL TREES OF A CHIMAN ASSET

OUTLINES OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

Like the Outline Historics, these works were republished in this country from the editions issued by the London Society for Tomoring Christian Enowledge, and are squally worthy of commendation.

PARLEY'S JUVENILES,

N SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

REVISED EDITION

A series of valuable and interesting works for Schools or cheel Libraries.